Weather
Weather cloudy but fine and cool. The maximum temperature yesterday was 80.1 and the minimum was 65.1 figures for the corresponding day last year being 69.3 and 42.3.

TODAY'S EDITORIAL LEADERS APPEAR ON PAGE 18

大陸報

The China Press

大陸報

"The Voice of this Great City and of China"

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Pres. Pierce, today.
FROM U.S. Pres. Grant, Thursday.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Morea, Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Porthos, Thursday.

No. 3475 Vol. XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 甲子年九月十四日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924 中華民國十三年十月十二號 44 PAGES TODAY 20 CENTS

WU PEI-FU PROCEEDS TO FRONT; MARTIAL LAW IS PROCLAIMED IN PEKING

Major-General Kuo Sung-lin Of Mukden Is Killed In Action At Shanhaikwan; Commander Of 13th Chihli Mixed Brigade Commits Suicide Following Crushing Defeat At Great Wall

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 11.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu and staff departed early this morning for the Shanhaikuan front. Several military attaches and foreign press men are travelling by the same train.

Previous to the Marshal's departure, General Chien Ping-chien entrained at midnight for Luanchow to prepare headquarters.

Marshal Wu's train was preceded by three others, one of which tested the track, while a second carried the bodyguard consisting of three yings of cavalry, and one ying each of infantry and gendarmerie. The third train carried the Marshal's entourage, except the senior officers, who travelled with him.

It is reported that Marshal Wu's train also carried upwards of a million dollars to pay the troops at the front.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 11.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Commander-in-Chief of Chihli forces, who is on his way to Luanchow, passed Tientsin at 11.30 a.m. today.

(Eastern News Agency)

Mukden, Oct. 11.—At the severe engagement at Shanhaikwan, Major-General Kuo Sung-lin, the deputy commander of the 3rd Army of Mukden, had been killed in the field and about one brigade of his forces had almost annihilated.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 10.—General Feng Yu-yung, the Commander of the 13th Mixed Brigade, who was the commander of the left wing at Shanhaikwan, committed suicide by taking opium at Shihmentsai on the 8th instant as he has felt it responsible of the defeat at Shanhaikwan and his remains reached Fengtai on the 9th instant.

The portion of General Feng Yu-hsiang's forces still at Nanyen is reported to be disquiet as their pay is in arrear, and it has been asked to postpone the race-meeting of Peking which was to be commenced from the 10th instant.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 10.—Towards the sunset yesterday, the Fengtien troops restarted their attack upon the extreme right wing of the Chihli troops on the seashore near Shanhaikwan, bringing machine-guns and field-pieces into operation. During the night, Chiaoshanssu, a strategical point, fell into danger and was on the point of falling into the possession of the Fengtien troops until after the timely arrival of one regiment of the 26th Chihli Division. In the Chumen front, a few miles to the north of Shanhaikwan, the Fengtien and Chihli forces continued exchanging fire across the Great Wall towards the afternoon of the 8th instant. Meanwhile, part of the Fengtien troops had gone across the Great Wall at a point to the north of Shanhaikwan, the Fengtien and Chihli forces continued exchanging fire across the Great Wall towards the afternoon of the 8th instant. Meanwhile, part of the Fengtien troops had gone across the Great Wall at a point to the north of Chiumen and advanced towards Shihmensai, which also for a time fell into a dangerous condition, for all the Chihli troops there had been despatched to reinforce the Chiumen front. But late on the night of the 8th some 2,000 Chihli troops were rushed up to protect Shihmensai.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 11.—The East Station of Peking, since last night, has been presenting a strained aspect, in view of Marshal Wu's departure for the war. Besides one long military train, there are at the station two more trains, one of which, comprising 21 coaches, being laden with munitions, war-horses, fodder and armored motor-cars, and the other laden with soldiers and provisions. These trains are all fully prepared to depart at a minute's notice.

At 10 last night, foreign war-correspondents and military and naval officers attached to the forces at the front, 20 in all, including ten Japanese press representatives, assembled at the station. This morning at 1:45 o'clock, General Nieh Hsien-fan, Commander of the Peking Gendarmerie, also arrived at the station and proceeded to inspect Marshal Wu's body-guards.

At 4 a.m., Marshal Wu arrived in a motor-car which was strongly guarded by soldiers and immediately, amid a solemn tune of music played by a military band, got on board the military-train, which left the station about three quarters of an hour after the arrival of the Marshal.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 10.—With intent to menace the right wing of the

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN LOAN UNDER DAWES PLAN SIGNED

Reparations Commission O.K.'s 800,000,000 Gold Mark Agreement

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 10.—The loan agreement between Germany and the banks concerned have been signed.

It is believed that the British portion of the German loan will be approximately £12,000,000, the French portion £3,000,000, the Belgian portion £1,500,000, and portions of the other participants between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 each.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Oct. 10.—It is announced that the Reparations Commission has decided to make on October 13 the second formal declaration provided by Annex III of the London Protocol to the effect that Germany has duly taken the various measures to carry out the Dawes plan, after which the French and Belgian Governments must within a fortnight carry out the stipulated measures in the Ruhr for the restoration of Germany's fiscal and economic unity.

The Reparations Commission has also appointed Mr. T. N. Perkins to sit as the American member of the

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCH MIXED COURT ADMITS M. R. CREMIEUX

Noted Attorney Joins As Partner Of Madame Flora Rosemberg

M. Robert Cremieux was admitted to the French Mixed Court yesterday morning by M. Meyrier, French Consul, the President of the French Mixed Court. After the admission, congratulations were extended by the president of the Court.

M. Robert Cremieux who has been for 12 years a lawyer at the Appeal Court in Paris, holds a diploma from the University of Political Science, being well versed in all financial and commercial matters. He is the son of M. Fernand Cremieux, the senator of Gard (France) Chevalier de la Legion d'Honnour, who is one of the best known lawyers in Paris.

F. Robert Cremieux becomes a partner of Madame Flora Rosemberg who has offices at No. 2 Canton Road, N. K. K. Building. Telephone Central 6275.

ARE YOU A SCREEN TYPE?
See the full details of the Screen Beauty Contest and the entrance coupon printed on another page of this edition of THE CHINA PRESS.

Scenes From Battle Lines At Shanghai's Back Door

Top left—Chekiang field gun protected on one side by the railway embankment near Sungkiang and on the other by a hastily thrown up breastwork. Gun crew and *China Press* correspondent watch for burst of last shell.

Center left—Two mountain guns in pieces on a flat car at Hsin Chiao. They have been in action just beyond, since the picture was taken and the ammunition in the boxes shown went long ago.

Lower left—A Chinese house in the outskirts of Sungkiang which was in the way of a Fukien shell.

Top center—Chekiang soldiers behind a low earthwork hastily thrown up this side of Sungkiang.

Center—Another view of the same soldiers on the job just before they sent the correspondent back to a safe place.

Lower center—Chekiang defense line along railway embankment this side of Sungkiang. Equipment has been shed and the soldiers are taking it easy until the next attack.

Top right—A Shanghai correspondent and Mr. Patrick's interpreter, King, in which the latter is shown quicker on the duck when bullets came over the railway line on their right.

Bottom right—Very unusual picture of a Chekiang field piece in full recoil the moment after the shell left the barrel.

——Photos by Talbot Patrick

INTEREST OF PUBLIC OVER ELECTION IS INCREASING

Royal Proclamation Of Dissolution Is Read

LEADERS CONFER

Hold War Council For "Hush And Hustle Election"

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 10.—Whilst the rank and file of the ex-Commoners have scattered to their constituencies, the leaders of the parties are holding war councils in London today for what the Government's oppenents have dubbed the "hush and hustle election".

The Cobinet sat for forty minutes this morning drafting the Labor Party manifesto.

A large crowd at Downing Street testified to the public interest in the crisis.

The Conservative leaders held a two-hour conference at the Unionist headquarters. It is understood that Mr. Stanley Baldwin is preparing a manifesto appealing for stability of Government, encouragement of trade and commerce, extension of insurance and other important domestic reforms.

Mr. Asquith conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Alfred Mond and others.

The Royal proclamation dissolving Parliament was read at the Royal Exchange today with the usual picturesque ceremonial.

Airship Shenandoah Averts Big Disaster

(Reuter's Service)

Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 10.—The airship Shenandoah narrowly averted disaster today. The vessel sailed within 15 feet of the top of Picacho Peak near Tuchon.

(Reuter's American Service)

San Diego, Oct. 11.—The airship Shenandoah reached the Pacific Coast yesterday evening, covering the last 100 miles at a speed of over 60 miles an hour,

CHEKIANG FRONT LINE TEN MILES FROM HERE, OBSERVERS DECLARE

Soldiers West Of Hungjao Demoralized By Retreat From Chingpu; Fukien Attack Thought Slowed Up By Lack Of Ammunition; Will Chekiang Make "Come Back" Attack?

BY TALBOT PATRICK

That part of the fragmentary Chekiang front line between the Nanking and Hangchow-Ningpo railways is at one point less than ten miles from Shanghai, according to unusually competent foreign observers.

The same sources report that the 1500 troops at this point are much demoralised following their withdrawal from Chingpu and other points to the west.

At the same time that this discovery was being made yesterday, a few Chekiang men were being pushed south from the Hangchow railway line in an attempt to block an anticipated or already begun Fukien flanking movement which would swing down parallel to the Whangpoo and then up to the railway line between the present Chekiang railway front and Lunghua.

On the other hand, no word has yet been received that the Kiangsu troops have followed far into the salient between the railway lines which the reported withdrawal of the Chekiang soldiers has formed and down the railway toward Sungkiang, 500 men at Hsinchiao awaited the coming of 2,000 more drawn from the reserves of the Huangtu-Klating front to attempt to encircle and recapture Sungkiang, according to officers there.

CHEKIANG CLINGS TO SUNGKIANG SUBURB

This city has now definitely fallen, although the Chekiang fighting men still cling persistently to the suburb of Ming Hsin Chiao, according to the declaration of a commanding officer in the sector.

The part of the Chekiang line nearest Shanghai is now at the town of Chipao, perhaps three miles southwest of Hungjao and five from Siccawei railway station. The troops there said they came from Chingpu and also from Ssuching, the latter place a town east of the Siao Quinsan region whose hills were made strong points of the old line.

The whole Chekiang area is like that which would be covered by a giant open right hand with long thumb slapped down onto the country with the heel of the hand at Shanghai. An ordinary size

(Continued on Page 5)

Chi To Seek Armistice If Sungkiang Drive Fails

Shortage Of Ammunition Forces Nanking To Resort To Peace Overtures, Correspondent Says

BY MILES A. GOLDRICK

Soochow, October 10.—Constant reports of a close impending armistice are circulating from Anting to Nanking. Nothing definite can be learned but it is settled that the present drive at Sungkiang will be the last. The consensus of opinion seems to be that a drive on that sector is Marshal Chi's last hope. He has tried Liuho and Huangtu without any great success and from the present massing of troops and ammunition, indications point to a final blow being struck.

It is a well known fact that the Kiangsu army is running short of ammunition, the supply at the Nanking arsenal being sent, to the extent of seventy five percent, to the north. While Marshal Chi is plentifully supplied at present it is a source of conjecture as to whether he will have enough for another big push.

Everyone is extremely confident that either the present battle or an armistice will be favorable to the Nanking government but the writer feels that if Chekiang holds at Sungkiang, Marshal Lu can dictate his own terms,

WAR BEGINS AS CANTON GIVES 5000 RIFLES TO VOLUNTEERS

Attempt To End Strike Results In Hot Skirmish

MERCHANTS HURT

Volunteers Arrested By Li Fu-lin's Soldiery

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Oct. 10.—Today, the Canton Government handed 5,000 rifles to the Merchants' Volunteer Corps with a view to putting an end to the general strike, but at 3 o'clock this afternoon when the said rifles were just about to be landed at the wharf under strict supervision of the troops under General Li Fu-lin, a skirmish occurred between the troops in question and those merchant volunteers who happened to come to the landing place after making a demonstration throughout the city, with the consequence that both sides fired at random in all directions, causing many casualities on the part of the merchant volunteers, including one of their leaders. Those volunteers, who participated in the scuffle, have all been arrested by General Li Fu-lin's men, and are being taken into custody.

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Oct. 10.—It appears that the merchants have a plan to bear economic pressure upon the Canton Government by carrying out their general strike negatively. For instance, they have of late wired to their connections, requesting the cancellation of their orders and the postponement of despatch of goods. They have taken this crafty method for the continuance of the strike on the plea of their having no stocks, though they keep their shops open.

The authorities concerned are now doing everything within their power to settle this strike, but it is noteworthy that General Fang Shih-sheng, Commander of the Yunnan mercenaries, has clarified his attitude towards the strike by declaring that though he would obey the orders of the Government he is determined to stand by the

(Continued on Page 2)

PLANS FOR DRIVE ON SUNGKIANG COMPLETE; MUKDEN TROOPS HERE

Three Brigades Of Fengtien Soldiery And Enormous Quantity Of Arms And Ammunition Shipped To Local Front; Big Guns Will Defend Lunghua Headquarters From Possible Attack

Plans for a major battle in the Sungkiang sector in an attempt to retake the railway stronghold were completed by General Ho Feng-lin yesterday, following the arrival at Peisha, off Woosung, of three brigades of Fengtien troops, who were rushed to Lunghua and points west, in junks.

Six boat-loads of Fengtien men, each conveying about 1,600 soldiers, arrived here on Thursday and Friday and were sent to the front line yesterday. With them came also 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition of the 68 and 79 size and 12 7.5 Centimeter Guns, together with 3,600 rounds of gun ammunition.

The reinforcement from North and the high morale of the Chekiang forces both on this side and on the South of Sungkiang combine to make General Ho Feng-lin, who has personally taken the field against the invading joint forces of San Chuan-fang and Chi Hsieh-yuan, more confident than ever that the results of the drive would be in his favor, according to Lunghua headquarters.

In the official communique given out by Judge T. S. K. Loh at the Arsenal at midnight last night the Chekiang forces operating directly under the command of General Ho Feng-lin, defense commissioner of Shanghai, are making a desperate attempt at an encircling movement around the Fukien forces, operating at Minghsingchiao. This movement has as its final objective the recapture of Sungkiang and hopes were entertained that the movement might be successful owing to persistent reports that the Fukien forces as well as their allies the Kiangsu and Anhwei troops are short of munitions.

The mysterious quiet which has been maintained in the Huangtu and Liuho sectors for several days was explained by Judge Loh last night on two grounds: One that Kiangsu is short of munitions owing to recent orders from General Wu Pei-fu to both the Hanyang and Nanking arsenals to consign all future orders for munitions to the North on account of the desperate need for supplies for the Chihli front at Shanhaikwan. The other reason given at Lunghwa for the lack of aggression on the part of Kiangsu is that General Chi Hsieh-yuan is having difficulties in enforcing his orders. The various commanders sent down from the North to assist him are each playing their own game somewhat as happened in the Allied command in the early months of the European War.

On Friday night, according to Judge Loh's communique, Fukien forces crossed the Whangpoo River near Minghong and attempted to get in behind Minghong between that city and the Arsenal, but this force was driven back by artillery fire from guns planted on the river bank at Minghong. There are now two battalions of Chekiang troops stationed at Minghong at the end of the motor road leading from the French Concession at Shanghai. In addition to this there are a couple of high-power field guns mounted there for use in preventing an attack from across the river.

Friday night, General Ho led a skirmish at Ming Sing Chiao, while General Chwang Tse-ping conducted a surprise attack on the enemy's left wing by way of Szeking. Seven hundred Fukienese were routed and disarmed, according to an official communique from General Chwang. The remaining joint Kiangsu-Fukien forces are now at Tau Ti Chiao, says the report.

While the big guns were generally silent in this sector yesterday, there were intermittent exchange of rifle firing. Lunghua admits that the city of Sungkiang is entirely in the hands of the Fukienese, but Chekiang forces, which had been cut off from their main body of men, are still holding the eastern and southern section of the suburbs.

Szeking and Minghong have been garrisoned while Lunghua's defense has been further strengthened by the mounting of several big guns.

Huangtu's Chekiang defenders have also received a big stock of ammunition from Mukden. Two minor assaults were conducted by the Chekiang forces yesterday. Seven wounded were brought back from this sector yesterday afternoon. Because of the serious situation at Sungkiang, General Chen Yao-shan issued an order last night not to conduct any attack on the Kiangsu forces unless the Chekiang men are attacked.

Complete quiet reigned in the Kisting-Liuho sector. Two more

Peace Move Made By Tsao, Ferguson And Missionary

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 10.—According to information, emanating from an authentic source, President Tsao Kun, through the good offices of Mr. J. C. Ferguson, American adviser to the President's Office, contemplates getting a movement for peace between Chihli and Fengtien started by a certain Mr. Gilbert, missionary, who, it is reported, is now canvassing missionary circles for the above purpose.

MINGHONG QUIET; CHEKIANG GUNS COMMAND RIVER

Fukien Invaders About 18 Li From Town At Teh Sun Kong

BY D. J. LEWIS

Minghong, Oct. 11, 5 p.m.—All is quiet along the Whangpoo at Minghong, the shops are closed and two field guns are mounted on a large mound in a Chinese garden, commanding the Whangpoo. These are the only visible signs of conflict here.

Col. Hsu Kung-su, in charge of the Minghong Defense Corps consisting of 6 companies of 150 men each, was interviewed and he desired to make it clear that the engagement reported as having occurred at Minghong on October 8 never took place. At no time since the beginning of the war has any fighting taken place in Minghong.

The Fukien troops are now about eighteen li from Minghong at a town called Teh Sun Kong. The front line of the Chekiang forces on this sector is 12 li from Minghong at Pang Kao Tu and Chung Tu Chiao. In order to be prepared for any unexpected turn a second line of defence has been prepared about two li outside of Minghong. A detachment of Chekiang troops formerly on the Ishing front under command of General Chen Shao-shan together with artillery forces are stationed here and are working in cooperation with the Minghong Defense Corps.

All traffic along the Minghong motor road is stopped at 4 p.m.

ARMY DIRIGIBLE CRASHES WHEN BOMB EXPLODES

Largest American Dirigible Smashed; Several Injured

(Reuter's American Service)

Newport News, Oct. 10.—The Army dirigible, PC4, exploded at Langley Field today. Several officers and men were injured.

A bomb exploded prematurely, tearing the dirigible's silken envelope and resulting in an immediate crash. The crew had no time to operate the parachutes.

The PC4 was the largest airship built in America. It was inflated with selium, thereby preventing the deaths of the whole crew.

companies of General Yang Hu-chao's troops were sent there yesterday afternoon by motor cars. The lull on the Tsingpu front was also unbroken.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 7.—On September 28, according to an official despatch that has just reached Peking, Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei addressed a communication to the Senior Commander of the foreign naval forces at Shanghai requesting permission to take his squadron up the Huangpu river for the purpose of attacking the Kiangnan Arsenal and Lunghua. This, Admiral Tu claimed, would help to bring the war to an end and allay the uneasiness felt by the Shanghai people. The request, it is reported, was not entertained.

Clash Staged As Canton Volunteers Are Given Rifles

(Continued from Page 1)

Merchants' Volunteer Corps to the last.

(Eastern News Agency)

Canton, Oct. 10.—Today, merchants throughout the city, taking advantage of the holiday, started their general strike, and those merchant volunteers, who have not made their appearance on the streets since the last general strike, armed to the teeth are patrolling all over the city, though so far there have not occurred any serious clashes between these merchant volunteers and the troops.

Mr. Chen Lien-pak, Commander of the Merchants' Volunteer Corps, has issued a communique, declaring that he is enforcing the armed vigilance with the aquiescence of the authorities of the Canton Government, whereas General Li Fu-lin, newly appointed Mayor of Canton, has warned the merchants at large in moderate terms to the effect that they are requested not to behave in such a disorderly manner as to carry out a general strike. Peace and order are still being maintained throughout the city.

German Loan Under Dawes Plan Signed

(Continued from Page 1)

Commission in certain eventualities, as provided by the Protocol.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 10.—It is learned from an official German source that Germany's 800,000,000 gold mark loan under the Dawes scheme, which was finally arranged yesterday, will comprise an American portion of $110,000,000 and an European portion of £26,500,000.

The loan will be issued by all the participating countries next week at 92 and will bear 7 percent interest.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Co. have taken the American portion of the loan, while the Bank of England covers the greater part of the European portion, in which France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden and Germany will participate.

The loan is repayable in 25 years, the European portion at par, the American portion at 105.

The service of the loan takes precedence of all reparation payments.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Oct. 10.—The Reparations Commission has approved the conditions of the German loan.

Flour Mill-Owners Congress Opened

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Oct. 10.—The National Congress of flour-mill owners opened here yesterday.

The Minister for the Colonies today submitted to the Cabinet a draft decree for the protection of historical monuments in Indo-China.

Franco-Belgian commercial negotiations will be resumed tomorrow in Paris.

Chinese Vessels Are Taken Over By Authorities

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 7.—Three China Merchants vessels, four belonging to the North China S. N. Company and two owned by the Chihli-Shantung line have been taken over temporarily by the Chinese authorities at Tientsin. A large supply of coal is being stored at Hsinho.

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Rev. J. M. MacInnis Tells A Remarkable Story Of The War

BY REV. JOHN M. MACINNIS, PH. D., LIT. D.

The following is a story told me by a rector of an established church who was with me at a Bible Conference in America. It is a remarkable story of the war. A very intimate friend of his in Birmingham, I think it was, was one night moved by the impression that he should pray for his boy over in France. After a while, he said to his wife, "Mother, something tells me we ought to go apart alone and pray for our boy tonight." They went apart and from eight o'clock to twelve there was a tremendous burden of prayer upon their hearts, and they cried unto God; and only one thing they prayed about, and that was their boy. They did not understand it then, but at twelve o'clock the burden was lifted and they retired. Soon after that they heard the news that their boy was involved in an attack that had been made with poison gas, and that he had been very seriously gassed. After some days he was able to go back to England, and when he was in a condition to do so, the father went to the hospital, talked with him, and asked him something about the circumstances in which he was gassed and what followed. The boy told him this among other things:

After that attack, when the time came that they could do it those who were left to carry on the work went out to gather the bodies of the boys from the field, and went over them one after another and examined them, piling them up until they could take them away and lay them in their final resting place. At ten o'clock the leading surgeon, or physician, out there who was carrying out this work of examination got up and went to his assistant and said, "Are you sure all those boys are dead?" The assistant was astonished and said, "Why, of course." He said, "Are you sure?" He said, "Of course." He went back again and lay down, but after a little while became restless again and could not sleep. He got up, dressed, took his light and went out where these bodies were and began to examine them—one—two — three—four—five—six—seven—eight and there was something different. He was startled, the body was warm, and after careful examination found the person still alive. The body was taken out from among the bodies, carefully, and that was the boy for whom the father and mother were praying.

When that physician finished, the burden was taken away and they retired. You can bring all your science and philosophy, but there is the simple story as told by the father to my friend who told it to me, and there is only one way in which you can explain that. There is a life back of this world who needed the father and mother to carry out that purpose to save that boy for some purpose. That was the way that he reached that physician and reached the boy. Why that way? I do not know.

London Says Report Of Re-Opening Of Exhibition Premature

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 10.—It is officially declared that the statement that the Government has decided to re-open the Empire Exhibition is premature. The Government is still communicating with the Dominions Governments in that connection.

Program Is Given By Ministering Children's League

More than 750 parents and their children were present on the occasion of the free entertainment given under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League at the Lyceum Theater, yesterday afternoon. Sir Skinner Turner opened the performance and prizes were awarded by Lady Turner. Various schools contributed toward this free entertainment, which included plays, tableaux, orchestral music, songs, in addition to the pictures shown portraying the splendid work being done by the Ministering Children's League, with branches in many parts of the world. The pictures shown depicted the children before and after they are taken into these homes, maintained by the League.

The Shanghai boys and girls who gave up some of their play hours to contribute toward this program can feel benefited as they have acquainted Shanghai people with the valuable work done by the League. During the interval cakes were distributed among the children in the audience and following the program Lady Turner awarded the prizes, including watches, silver and gold pencils, fountain pens, etc. In addition scrolls of honor were awarded the highly commended. The schools participating included Boys Cathedral School, Girls Cathedral School, Public School for Girls, Yu Yuen Road, Public School for Boys, North Szechuen Road, and St. Joseph's School. The orchestra from the Shanghai American School played at the opening of the entertainment.

Those awarded prizes in the competition for the best needlework, knitting, and handwork included the following: Needlework—1st prize, Matilda Meyer, Hanbury School, 2nd, Isabel Poate, Cathedral School for Girls, highly commended, Anbrey Heaton-Smith, Lizzie Sophan, Erica Schoch: Knitting—1st prize, Dorothy Rayden, Cathedral School for Girls', 2nd, Anna Kelhofer, American School, Highly commended Betty Parsons, line Smith, and Dorothy Forshaw; handwork—Dorothy Forshaw, Highly commended, Josn Penfold, of the Cathedral School for Girls. The scroll of honor was awarded the Cathedral School for Girls'.

Mrs. A. C. Clear is president of the Ministering Children's League in Shanghai, and Mrs. Heaton Smith is secretary. Mr. Graham Barrow is stage director.

WHAT BATS?
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Wu Pei-fu Goes To Front; Martial Law Ordered In Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

Fengtien troops, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, General Commander of the Chihli troops, has organized one flying corps, consisting of three cavalry brigades, two infantry battalions, and one machine-gun company, which belong to the troops under the command of Tutungs of Chahar and Suiyuan. It is reported that the newly organized flying corps on the 5th instant left Tolun, proceeding in the direction of Chingcha from Linse.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 10.—The Chihli troops are now holding their position along the Great Wall which has been considerably strengthened by the arrival there of the 12th Mixed Brigade and the 3rd Brigade of the 12th Shensi Division. In the sector of Chingwantao, the Chihli troops have two brigades of reserves. In view of the fact that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has given strict orders to his troops to make a dash at the Fengtien troops in the region of Shankhaikwan, it is more than likely that in a few days, the two hostile armies will fight such a decisive battle that will decide their fate in this sector.

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, Oct. 10.—It is learnt on good authority that Marshal Wu Pei-fu, General Commander of all the Chihli forces, will leave here for the Shanghaikwan front late tonight. The General Headquarters of the Chihli troops, which is at present in the Kuowuyuan, today presented quite a bustling sight, for many military officers and body-guards who are to accompany Marshal Wu Pei-fu to the front, all packed their bags and baggages. It is expected that a number of foreign war-correspondents are proceeding by rail to the front on the same train with Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

(Eastern News Agency)

Tientsin, Oct. 10.—Picked troops of the 3rd Chihli Division under the direct command of Marshal Wu Pei-fu are now being transported to the Shanhaikwan front one after another. The military special train by which Marshal Wu is about to proceed to the front is, it is reported from Peking, fully prepared and is now awaiting orders for its departure at the Chenyanmen station, Peking. It is authoritatively reported that Marshal Wu will start from Peking between tonight and tomorrow morning, and that after Marshal Wu's departure, martial-law will be proclaimed in Peking.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 7.—A number of prominent Peking Chinese bankers had an interview with the President on Sunday evening, and talked over the financial situation.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Oct. 7.—General Liu Ming-kung, Governor of the Metropolitan Area and chief of the Ordinance Department, has issued orders to the Magistrates of the twenty metropolitan hsien to render every posible assistance to the punitive expedition, and has given to each Magistrate authority to punish men of the expedition who disturb peace and order.

The Shensi troops are quartered at Tungchow and are being rearmed and equipped in readiness for departure for the front.

Sinclair Company Accepts Persian Oil Concession

(Reuter's Service)

Teheran, Oct. 10.—The representatives of the Sinclair Company, namely, the Pan-American Petroleum Company, has telegraphed to the Persian Government accepting a petroleum concession in North Persia, though a loan, which was originally a condition of the concession, will not be made.

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Reform Of House Of Peers Proposed By Premier Kato

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Oct. 10.—Following the discussion on re-adjustment of administrative anairs at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Premier Kato made a proposal as to the question of the reform of the House of Peers and it was unanimously decided to consider and draft a bill for the reformation of the system of the Upper House. Premier Kato has appointed Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Yokota, Minister of Justice, Mr. Yegi, Chief Secretary to the Cabinet, and Mr. Tsukamoto, President of the Bureau of Legislative as committees to draft the Bill referred to.

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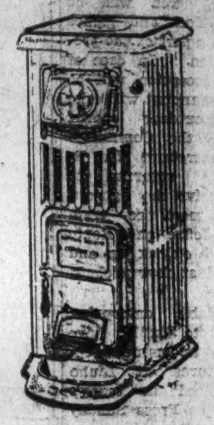

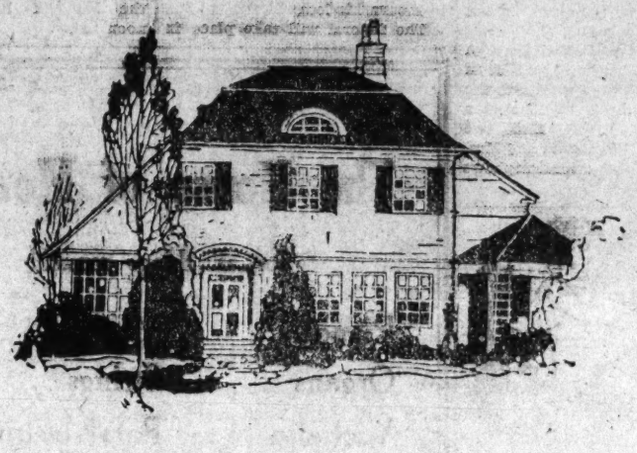

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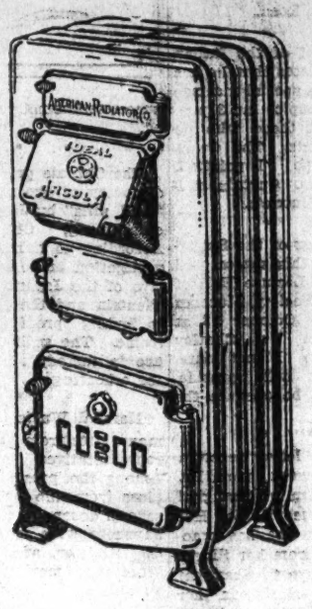

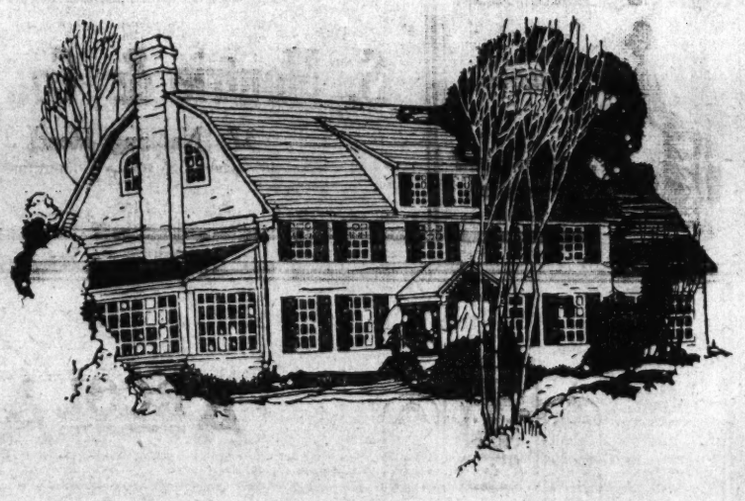

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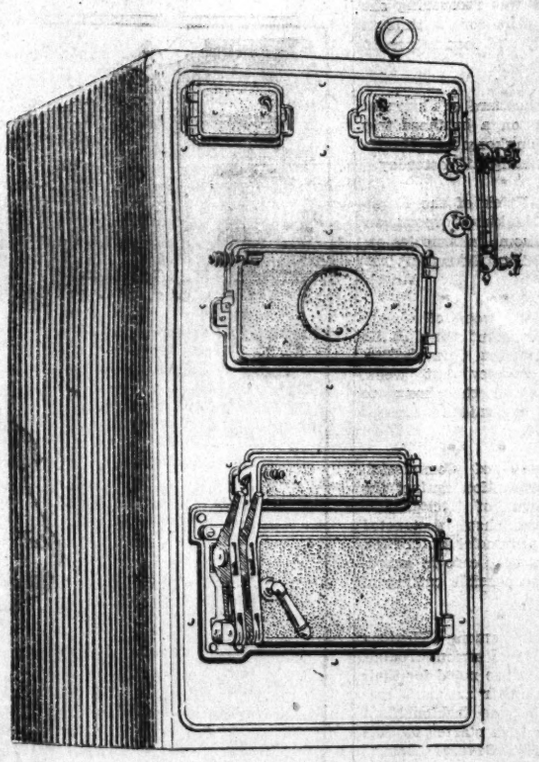

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News Brevities

The Foreign Young Women's Christian Association will give a member's party on Saturday afternoon, October 18, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, 33 Route Pichon. Tea will be served at four o'clock and games and tennis will be a part of the program in the garden. In case of bad weather the reception will be held indoors and dancing will take the place of the outdoor sports. The members of the Committee and the general secretary, Miss R. Venable, recently returned to Shanghai will receive the guests. Motor cars will meet the tram cars at Avenue Joffre and Route Pichon, from 3:45 o'clock on and tea will be served at four o'clock.

• • •

With commendable enterprise, the Sun Sun Photo Studio have taken a number of uncommonly interesting war pictures at Liuho which are reproduced in today's issue of The China Press Sunday Pictorial. These pictures may now be purchased at the Sun Sun Studio, 32 Nanking Road.

• • •

Impresario Carpi of the Italian Opera Company states that he has arranged to give a special matinee today at the Olympic, at 3 p.m. for the benefit of those who do not like late nights. The Opera requested is to be "Rigoletto". Children half price. Curtain at 3 sharp. Plans at Moutrie's.

• • •

The first meeting of the Shanghai Quest Society this season will take place at the Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road, on Monday October 13 at 5:30 o'clock when Dr. Chatley will speak on The Planet Mars. Mr. A. J. Hughes will preside. The meeting will be open to the Public.

• • •

According to a letter received in Shanghai last week from Dr. Anne Walter Fearn of Shanghai who is now at Paso Robles Hot Springs, California she has practically recovered from her illness and hopes to return to Shanghai soon. Dr. Fearn stated in her letter that she had been quite ill since her arrival in California but now that she was recovering she intended to visit for a time in Santa Barbary and then return to Shanghai.

• • •

Mr. W. S. Leonard of Shanghai who has been on a business trip to Canton, Hongkong and Manila returned to Shanghai yesterday.

• • •

Mr. H. W. Frick of the Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation who has been home in America on leave, returned to Shanghai last week.

• • •

The Yu Chang wood oil hong, the most important hong of its kind in the Hankow Chinese City, declared bankruptcy last week. The liabilities of the hong to native banks are said to amount to Tls. 200,000.

• • •

The Ministry of Communications, as a precaution against the breaking down of telegraphic communications, has instructed the various provincial authorities to take the utmost care in guarding against the possible cutting of telegraph lines.

• • •

Bobbed hair among Mexican beauties has led to serious trouble. Mexican women are noted for their beautiful black hair and now that bobbing has become fashionable a campaign has been started against the new style. Several bobbed girls, says a message from Mexico City, were seized outside a Cinema by students, who completely shaved their heads. Supporters of bobbing retaliated by shaving the heads of girls with long tresses. Now both sides carry pistols to defend their rights, with the result that riots have taken place. Some short haired girls were ducked in tubs.

• • •

Miss Emma Goldman, an American Socialist, one, indeed, sometimes called an anarchist, has been telling the International Anti-Militarist Congress at The Hague some things about Soviet Russia where she went to find her spiritual home. She says, after experience there, that the Bolsheviki have built up a state as capitalistic and militaristic as the Russia of the Romanoffs, and in doing so have permitted less individual freedom than prevailed under the Czar. Miss Goldman is disillusioned about Russia and possibly about many other of the Communistic doctrines she held in the past.

• • •

The Provincial Assembly of Shantung has telegraphed to the Peking Government, urging the appointment of Mr. Shao Heng-tsing, Director of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, to succeed Mr. M. T. Liang as Director-General of the Commission on the Rendition of Weihaiwei, whose resignation was accepted by the Government quite some time ago, but whose successor has not yet been appointed.

• • •

The Chinese press refers to the discovery of the manufacture of "gold pills" by Japanese at Shih-chiachwang, Chihli Province. According to this report, an investigation made by a representative of the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin and the police resulted in finding proof of the illicit traffic. The guilty, it continues, are in custody of the Consulate for a hearing.

• • •

Marshal Wu is the recipient of many gifts from the diplomatic representatives in Peking. Among the presents was a field glass from the British Minister, several dozens of bottles of choice Japanese wine from the Japanese Minister, and suitable gifts from the American Legation, according to a report in Peking.

• • •

The issue of $20,000,000 worth of treasury bonds, using the Hatamen Octroi collections as security, is contemplated as a military necessity, according to the Yi Shih Pao. To lend stability to this venture, the paper states that negotiations are in progress with Sir Francis Aglen to have him handle the service of the bonds.

• • •

The first effect of the civil war has been felt by the Chinese newspapers in Peking and Tientsin. Owing to the reduction of advertisements as well as the high price of printing paper, many publications are tottering and their suspension is now only a question of days.

• • •

Still more bankruptcies of Chinese firms in Hankow and the provincial towns of Hupeh are being declared. The Tseng Chang Ren iron merchants, the Tung Yi Hsiang drapery stores and a cotton hong at Tsaitien all went into liquidation last week.

• • •

According to a Chinese telegram from Changsha, the Kwangsi Warlord, General Lu Yung-ting, has arrived at Hengchow, whither General Chao Heng-ti has despatched several officials to welcome him and give him an invitation to visit Changsha.

• • •

Recently both at Shanghai and Tientsin the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Company was approached, presumably by military interests, to make up several wireless transmitters and receiving sets for a 100 mile radius for delivery within 30 days. In view of existing condition, the order was declined.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm

There is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lameness of the muscles, bruises and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. One application gives relief. For sale everywhere.

MUTT & JEFF -:- By Bud Fisher

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MUTT AND I WANTED TO SEE SOME REAL PEACHES SO WE CAME TO AUGUSTA, GEORGIA! A CITY EDITOR INTRODUCED ME TO ONE OF THEM AND I'VE WRITTEN SOME POETRY FOR HER! I'LL READ IT OVER!
GEORGIA THE STATE OF THE PEACHES,— AND AUGUSTA THE HOME OF THE QUEEN! BELIEVE ME, DEAR, WHEN I TELL YOU— YOU'RE THE SWEETEST PEACH I'VE SEEN!
YOU'RE EASY ON THE EYES, FAIR ONE;— I'M TRUTHFUL IN TELLING YOU THAT! AND EVERYTIME I MEET YOU- I'LL GALLANTLY TIP MY HAT!
OH! 'PEACHES' HOW I ADORE YOU. I LOVE YOU TO BEAT THE BAND! TONIGHT WE WILL TALK AND TAKE A NICE WALK ALONG THE RIO GRANDE!
LISTEN! THAT'S ALL WRONG! THE RIO GRANDE RIVER IS A THOUSAND MILES FROM AUGUSTA!
MY GOODNESS! SINCE WHEN DID IT SHIFT ITS COURSE?
Fisher

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Obituary

MR. J. R. ELIAS

Another old China hand passed away yesterday in the person of Mr. J. R. Elias, of "Irene Lodge," 8 Seymour Road. The late Mr. Elias came to China 40 years ago to join Messrs. Isaac Ezra and Co. and afterwards went into business on his own account as a broker and commission agent. Mr. Elias was of a retiring disposition, but he was a familiar figure for many years past in Weihaiwei, where he usually spent the summer months with members of his family in the private Elias villa. Two years ago, he was honored by the Shanghai Zionist Association by having his name inscribed in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund in recognition of his services to the local community. He leaves a brother, Mr. R. H. Elias, two nieces, Mrs. Ellis Hayim and Mrs. Sidney Levy, and several nephews to mourn his loss.

The funeral will take place in the Mohawk Road Cemetery at noon today.

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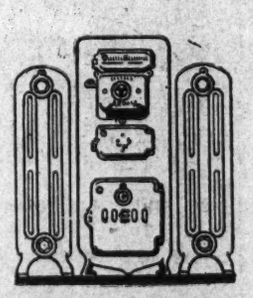

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LUCK may win an occasional match. But it never made a champ. Cups can't be won year after year unless they are deserved.

There are cup-winning cigarettes, too.

All eyes today are watching Chesterfield—watching it win additional smokers at the rate of over 1000 a day.

Such popularity is not luck. Chesterfields deserve it. They deserve it simply by right of their decidedly better taste.

Chesterfield

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Each definition is given in clear and easily understood language and is complete in itself. In no instance is a word defined in terms of itself or in more difficult words, as is the case in other dictionaries.

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Whether a word begins with capital or small letter is indicated, a feature the value of which is instantly apparent.

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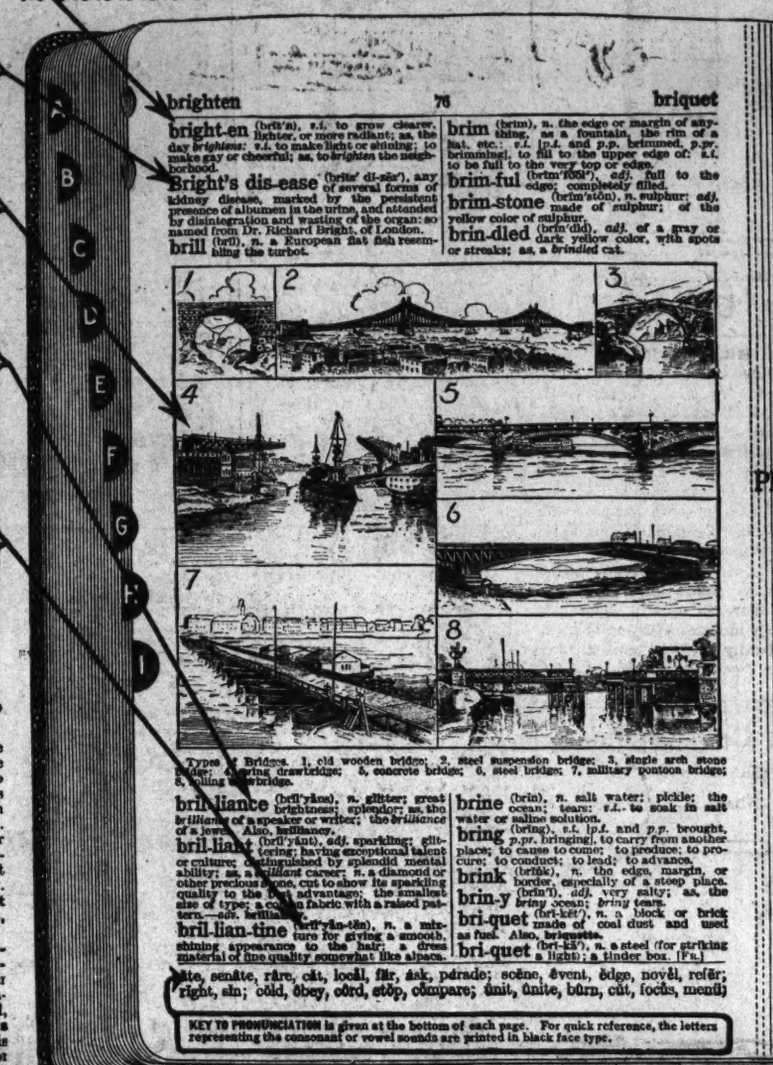
The meanings of some words can best be shown by pictures. The illustrations in this dictionary are new pictures prepared for their value in clarifying the meanings of words. *Over 800 new illustrations were made especially for this book.*

CLEAR, EASILY READ TYPE

Every word defined is printed in large, clear type, so that the eye, instead of wandering all over the page, quickly catches the word desired. This is the result of exhaustive tests and the most modern facilities in type setting.

PRONUNCIATION AT A GLANCE

The pronunciation of words is indicated by phonetic respelling with a simplified system of diacritical markings. The full pronunciation is given for each word instead of merely giving the pronunciation of the suffix of a word and making it necessary to refer to the original word for complete pronunciation, as is customary in other dictionaries.


brighten 76 briquet
bright-en (brīt'n), v.t. to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day *brightens:* v.t. to make light or shining; to make gay or cheerful; as, to *brighten* the neighborhood.
Bright's dis-ease (brīts' di-zēz'), any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumen in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ: so named from Dr. Richard Bright, of London.
brill (bril), n. a European flat fish resembling the turbot.
bril-liance (bril'yăns), n. glitter; great brightness; splendor; as, the *brilliance* of a speaker or writer; the *brilliance* of a jewel. Also, brilliancy.
bril-liant (bril'yănt), adj. sparkling; glittering; having exceptional talent or culture; distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a *brilliant* career; n. a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality to the best advantage; the smallest size of type; a cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—adv. brilliantly.
bril-lian-tine (bril'yăn-tēn), n. a mixture for giving a smooth, shining appearance to the hair; a dress material of fine quality somewhat like alpaca.
brim (brim), n. the edge or margin of anything, as a fountain, the rim of a hat, etc.: v.i. (p.t. and p.p. brimmed, p.pr. brimming), to fill to the upper edge of: v.i. to be full to the very top or edge.
brim-ful (brim'fōōl'), adj. full to the edge; completely filled.
brim-stone (brim'stōn), n. sulphur; adj. made of sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.
brin-dled (brin'dld), adj. of a gray or dark yellow color, with spots or streaks; as, a *brindled* cat.
brine (brin), n. salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: v.t. to soak in salt water or saline solution.
bring (bring), v.t. (p.t. and p.p. brought, p.pr. bringing), to carry from another place; to cause to come; to produce; to procure; to conduct; to lead; to advance.
brink (brĭngk), n. the edge, margin, or border, especially of a steep place.
brin-y (brīn'ī), adj. very salty; as, the *briny* ocean; *briny* tears.
bri-quet (bri-kĕt'), n. a block or brick made of coal dust and used as fuel. Also, briquette.
bri-quet (bri-kĕt'), n. a steel (for striking light); a tinder box. [Fr.]
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Types of Bridges. 1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single arch stone bridge; 4, swing drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling lift bridge.
āte, senāte, rāre, căt, locāl, fār, ăsk, pārade; scēne, ēvent, ĕdge, novĕl, refēr; rīght, sĭn; cōld, ōbey, cōrd, stŏp, cŏmpare; ūnit, ūnite, būrn, cŭt, focūs, menū;
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION is given at the bottom of each page. For quick reference, the letters representing the consonant or vowel sounds are printed in black face type.
radical 503 railroad
chamber, coil, drum, etc., in a building heated by steam, hot air, hot water, etc., for warming the building; an appliance used with a gasoline engine to cool the water which circulates around the engine.
rad-i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), n. a simple word, or root, from which other words are formed; the base of a chemical compound; a person who holds extreme views and takes extreme measures: adj. pertaining to the root or origin; original; extreme; in mathematics, showing or containing the root of a number; pertaining to a political party of advanced views: Radical, a member of a political party holding advanced views, especially about social equality.—adv. radically.
rad-i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), n. a little root. Also, radicle.
ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), n. a general name for wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.
ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā'dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), adj. capable of sending forth invisible rays, such as X rays, composed of particles moving at high velocity.—n. radioactivity.
ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), n. a picture obtained by means of invisible rays, as X rays, radium rays, etc.: v.t. to produce a likeness of, by means of invisible rays.—n. radiographer, radiography.
ra-di-om-e-ter (rā-dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), an instrument by means of which radiant light or heat may be directly transformed into mechanical energy.
ra-di-o-phone (rā'dĭ-ō-fōn'), n. a device for sending sounds to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves
ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (rā'dĭ-ō-tē-lĕg'rā-fĭ), n. the process of sending messages without the aid of wires; wireless telegraphy.—adj. radiotelegraphic,
ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (rā'dĭ-ō-tē-lĕf'ō-nĭ), n. the process of sending sound to a distance without the aid of wires; wireless telephony.
rad-ish a plant with a pungent edible root, usually eaten raw; the root.
ra-di-um n. a chemical element, extracted from pitch-blende, which gives off invisible rays with extremely slow loss of power or weight.
ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), n. [pl. radii (-ī), radiuses (-ŭs)], a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm; the ray of a flower.
raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ă), n. a kind of palm fiber, used in basket weaving, etc.
raf-fle (răf'l), n. a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it: v.t. to dispose of by selling chances on: v.i. to take part in the selling of a thing by chances.
raft (răft), n. a floating flat framework made of logs, boards etc., fastened together: v.t. to carry on such a float.
Radiometer
Radish
raft-er (răf'tĕr), n. a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house: v.t. to form into, or furnish with, such beams.
rafts-man (răfts'măn), n. a man who works on or manages a raft, or float of logs, etc., on a river.
rag shred; a poor dress; a piece of popular music in syncopated time; pl. tattered or worn-out garments: v.t. to play music in syncopated time; colloquially, to scold.
rag-a-muf-fin (răg'ă-mŭf'ĭn), n. a beggarly, usually disreputable, fellow who wears tattered clothing: adj. beggarly.
rage (rāj), n. uncontrolled anger; extreme violence; fury; enthusiasm; great eagerness; colloquially, anything eagerly sought because of fashion, as, high heels are the *rage:* v.i. to be furious with anger; storm; to act violently; have furious force or effect; as, a fever *rages;* be violently agitated; as, the sea *raged.*
rag-ged (răg'ĕd), adj. torn; having holes resulting from wear; as, a *ragged* coat; clothed in tattered garments; as, a *ragged* fellow; rough; jagged; as, a *ragged* stone.—adv. raggedly.—n. raggedness.
rag-ged rob-in (răg'ĕd rŏb'ĭn), a common garden flower, having small blossoms with jagged edges.
rag-lan (răg'lăn), n. a loose overcoat with large sleeves or a cape.
ra-gout (rā-gōō'), n. a highly seasoned dish of meat and vegetables richly seasoned.
rag-stone (răg'stōn'), n. any rough, coarse-grained rock.
rag-time (răg'tīm'), n. a form of syncopated time in music peculiar to many negro melodies or popular songs; music in this time. (Colloq.)
rag-wort (răg'wŭrt'), n. a common plant of the aster family with jagged or toothed leaves.
raid (rād), n. a hostile invasion; a sudden attack, especially to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods; as, a police *raid;* in the World War, an attack by airships upon a region outside the fighting areas; a night excursion by a small party of soldiers to an enemy trench to secure prisoners, information, etc: v.t. to make a sudden attack upon; to invade.—n. raider.
rail (rāl), n. a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two supports; a wooden or iron fence; especially that placed as a guard at the edge of the deck of a ship; one of two bars of iron or steel forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; a wading bird of the crane family; v.t. to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language; scoff: with *at* or *against;* v.t. to inclose with bars, etc.: with *in* or *off.*
Rails. 1, T-head; 2, double-head.
rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), n. material for rails; a fence or barrier made of bars upheld by posts: adj. insulting or reproaching; as, *railing* language.
rail-ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ; rāl'ĕr-ĭ), n. good-humored ridicule; merry jesting; banter.
rail-road (rāl'rōd'), n. a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails, forming a track along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc.; such a road, with all the land, stations, cars,
bo͝ot, fo͝ot; found; boil; function; chase; good; joy; then, thick; hw = wh as in when; zh = z as in azure; kh = ch as in loch. See pronunciation key, pages xix to xxii.
HOW TO DIVIDE WORDS INTO SYLLABLES SHOWN AT A GLANCE. A convenience to everyone. Usually this feature is shown in the phonetic word, but in many instances the correct division of words into syllables is different from the division in the phonetic word.

Exactly as illustrated with the exception that index is not cut in the edge.

DERIVATIVES DEFINED SEPARATELY

Where there are distinct differences in meaning, a separate entry of derivatives and variants is made. Where the meaning is clear, simple derivatives and authorized variations in spelling are printed in heavy face type.

NEW WORDS

Our language is constantly being enriched by new words. In this new Handbook the dictionary department has been given special attention, and definitions are given of such words as aerial, antenna, radio, vitamin, teleferico, soviet, bloc, Fascist, normalcy, Rotary Club, motivate, moratorium, vacuum tube, flapper, glider, and thousands of other words not found in other dictionaries.

VARIED VOCABULARY

The selection of the vocabulary has been made with particular care. Its more than 40,000 entries include not only the words in ordinary use but also the vocabularies of science, invention, aeronautics, radio, politics, and current events which are receiving such increasing attention in all fields of activity.

COLLOQUIALISMS

Many words which were excluded from the old-time dictionaries as colloquialisms have become accepted as good English. Space is given here to many colloquialisms used both in the United States and England.

A FURTHER AID TO CLEARNESS

Thousands of words are much more easily understood from their context in sentences than from definitions. For this reason, many illustrative sentences and phrases are given. An examination of any page will show how frequently this helpful device has been employed and with excellent results.

How this Handbook Helps You?

To keep up with business and the race of events, we must possess the necessary means of progress. Yet no man, no matter how retentive his memory, can keep in mind more than a fraction of things desirable to know. Facts are accumulating too fast for that. Facts are elusive things, escaping us when we most want them, yet they are the things we need daily. Facts are our tools in trade; **the most necessary implements in the home, school and office.**

WINSTON'S HANDBOOK supplies necessary, practical, and useful information as does no other book published. It has this information conveniently arranged, indexed, and ticketed, **ready to lay hands upon at a moment's notice.** This work offers in convenient form for reference, practical information equivalent to **a whole library of books.**

Can you explain the Monroe Doctrine? The Gordian Knot? The Rubicon? The Seven Wonders of the World? What is a Knot? An Ampere? How is the English mile compared with other European measures? Can you name ten Vice-Presidents of the United States? Do you know what happened on June 28, 1914? May 7, 1915? June 6, 1916? April 6, 1917? September 14, 1918? June 28, 1919?

How Many of these Questions can You Answer? ∴ ∴ ∴

Can you pronounce correctly the word **Sabotage?** Can you divide it into syllables? Do you know what it means? Does it begin with a capital or a small letter?

What is a **Curbstone Broker? Customary Law?**

Can you explain the **Seven Wonders of the World? The Monroe Doctrine?** The **Gordian Knot?**

Who was **Adonis? Diana? Jupiter?**

How would you **Address the Governor** of your State?

What does the abbreviation **V.D.M.** stand for?

Do you know how many stars there are in the American flag, and how they are arranged?

What kind of a letter would you write to a friend upon **Approaching Marriage?** For **Breaking a Business Engagement?**

Can you prepare a **Constitution** and **By-Laws** for a society? How would you **Suppress Debate?**

Could you make an **Address of Welcome?** If you were tendered a gift **How Would You Respond?**

Of how many States can you name the **Lawful Rate of Interest?**

What is **Standard Time?**

What is a **Knot?** How is the **English Mile** compared with other **European Measures?,** The value of **Foreign Coins** in United States money?

Can you tell intelligently the **Duties of the President** of the United States? The **Secretary** of the **Treasury? Secretary** of **Commerce** and **Labor?**

Can you place your hands conveniently on the **Text of the Declaration of Independence?**

Printed on Extra Quality Thin Paper and contains nearly 1100 closely printed pages and over 800 illustrations, including many maps and colored plates. Its handsome appearance, convenient size, flexible and durable binding make it an ideal book for the library table, the office desk or as a gift to any one seeking knowledge

EXPLANATION

The CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW is widely read in the interior of China among both foreigners and Chinese and frequently we are in receipt of requests for advice as to where good English dictionaries may be published. In the past we have always referred these requests to the various book-stores in Shanghai, but it has not always been satisfactory because of our lack of information regarding prices and for other reasons.

Finally we decided to see whether it was possible to obtain from an American publisher a bed-rock price on a first-class, handy, practical dictionary which we might supply to our subscribers at cost, plus the freight expense from the United States. After considerable investigation we found the book which we believe fits the needs of the person desiring a handy reference dictionary completely up-to-date from the standpoint of all of the new words and phrases which have come into the language in recent years. The result is the WINSTON HANDBOOK described above. We purchased a trial order of a few hundred copies and are now introducing them in accordance with the following attractive terms:

A Yearly Subscription (either new or renewal) to the China Weekly Review (52 Issues) Including Monthly Illustrated Supplements and Special Numbers and a Copy of the Winston Handbook, All for Only—Mex. $14.

It is unnecessasy to say anything about the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW. This magazine for the last eight years has been one of the most widely read English language publications in China. Its weekly editions containing information regarding the progress of politics, commerce, finance and general affairs in the Orient are read all over China in every province and almost every important city of every province. It is said to be the most widely quoted journal in the native press of China. The subscription price of the Review in China is $10 a year (outside of China Mex. $15 a year). The cost of the Winston Dictionary if purchased in the average book store would probably be $8 or $10. By taking advantage of this offer you get both for the moderate sum of Mex. $14.

The Supply is limited—therefore orders should be sent at once to

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII Telephone Central 4741

SHANGHAI

B.S. JENKINS JOINS INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE OFFICE

New Vice-President Will Devote Efforts To Marine Department

Mr. Bruce S. Jenkins, for the past five years with the American Asiatic Underwriters, Inc., has joined the executive and sales staff of the International Insurance Office, Inc., as Vice-President. Mr. Jenkins is one of the most widely known insurance men in the Orient. His association with the International Office will add materially to the strength and influence of that organisation, especially as it is understood that the new connection has the full approval of the American Asiatic Underwriters. His efforts with the International Office will be devoted, to a large extent, to the company's marine insurance department and to careful supervision of the insurance interest department. The International Insurance Office was formed and incorporated in Shanghai last March to handle the General Agency for China of the International Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., and to conduct a general insurance business. It acts also as principal representatives in China of the Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation of New York and as agents of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N.Y., the British America Assurance Company of Toronto and the Asia Life Insurance Company. At a recent meeting of the Company's Directors Mr. R. H. Chapman was elected Secretary, Mr. C. Y. Sheng, Treasurer, and Mr. Roger F. Evans, President of the Shanghai Raw Silk Company and Mr. J. Warner Brown, Cashier of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, were added to the Board of Directors. While the additions to the Company's executive staff are made necessary by the growth of its business, they also anticipate the return to the States next March of the Company's President, Mr. A. K. Taylor, to negotiate increased insurance facilities, both fire and life, and particularly the greater expansion throughout China of the business of the International Life Insurance Company.

War Correspondent From Korea Is Here To Cover Conflict

Mr. D. S. Kim, a journalist of considerable prominence of Korea, arrived in Shanghai yesterday to cover the war situation in China. After spending sometime here to get the "local angle" on the war situation, he will proceed to the Shanhaikwan area for first hand information about the strife between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin.

Mr. Kim is editor of the Chosen Il Bo, was Korea's official delegate to the Press Congress of the World held in 1921 and was one of the few Korean newspapermen who attended the Washington Conference.

After Mr. Kim's departure for North China, Mr. Chung Tai-hi will report on the war situation here for the Chosen Il Bo.

Paris Denies Rumor Of Note Increase

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Oct. 10.—An official note formally denies rumors asserting that the Government were contemplating an increase in the circulation of notes.

The denial states that the Government intend to maintain the note circulation within its present limits and are resolved, whatever problems may come before them, not to permit anything which might interfere with the balancing of the Budget.

Steamship Mauretania Sets Record.

When the gerat British liner Mauretania broke the world's record from Cherbourg to New York in crossing the Atlantic in five days, three hours and twenty minutes she was commanded by Captain A. H. Rostron, who was master of the Carpathia when that liner rushed to the assistance of the Titanic when the latter struck a niceberg and sank with great loss of life in 1912. The former record for the Atlantic trip from Cherbourg was held by the Levithan, American liner, and was five days, seven hours and twenty minutes.

ZANNI REACHES KASUMIGAURA

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Oct. 11.—Major Zanni, Argentine round-the-world flier, who left Kushimoto at 7.20 this morning, arrived at the Kasumigaura naval aerodrome at noon in safety.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Kasumigaura, Oct. 11.—Major Zanni arrived here this morning at 11:57.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Kushimoto, Oct. 11.—Major Zanni, the Argentine world-flier, left here for Kasumigaura at 7:20 this morning.

Chekiang Front Line Ten Miles From Shanghai

(Continued from Page 1)

hand on the map will illustrate it.

The fingers of the hand cover the district between Soochow Creek and the Yangtsze River up to the now famous Huangtu-Kiating-Liuho line. The thumb stretches over the area on either side of the railway line into the outskirts of Sungkiang and the muscle at the base of the thumb flattens out over to Minghong. The crotch of the hand, between the fingers and the thumb, is where Chingpao lies, reported to be now a part of the fragmentary Chekiang front lines.

MINGHONG DROPBACK

Toward Minghong, where the defense front line was on Friday four miles and a half west of the former amusement resort, the Chekiang groups have been said to have retired somewhat yesterday. Late in the afternoon, small bodies of soldiers of the same army were on their way south from the railway to extend the arc of their railhead defense force down to the river so as to intercept another Fukien flanking movement.

In the Huangtu-Kiating-Liuho zone, peace and quiet reign practically all the time. The Chekiang forces are at last sticking to their strong defense lines without wasting men in vain attacks and the northern forces are reported on good authority to be so short of ammunition as to be unable to even dream of an attack until after weeks of ammunition hoarding. They have had about two weeks of it now.

It seems unbelievable that the Fukien forces are not in an almost equally bad case by this time. They cannot have brought very much ammunition with them on their epic journey and as conditions now stand they cannot be getting much from the Kiangsu armies by boat across Taihu lake or down the Grand Canal. Of course, they may be getting most of what there is in view of the advisability of keeping up their advance without giving the retreating Chekiang soldiers time to make strong positions, but even then there must be a pinch.

CHEKIANG ADVANCE?

Chekiang leaders may take advanage of this, which they are sure to know through spies if it is a fact, to attempt to push forward and strengthen a line from the railway line close to Ming Hsin Chiao due south to the Whangpoo. This line would be much shorter than one parallel to the upper reaches of the Whangpoo passing about half way between Minghong and Hsin Chuang railway station due north of Minghong, which the defense is understood to have considered for a possible front.

Hsin Chuang and Hsin Chiao stations both show a long line of empty cars on the siding to be used for troop transport forward or back, as necessity may dictate. Field telephone lines are beginning to make an appearance on the southern front and intrenchments near the railway take on more form.

Three men in civilian clothes captured near Hsin Chiao were declared to have confessed they were Fukienese on a mission to cut the railway. Guards with staves watch the track against tampering by day and groups of soldiers go on all bridges at night.

Prince's Playmate Now N.Y. Dancer

New York, Sept. 1.—There are many ways for persons of the stage to attain fame through publicity. Some of these ideas are novel, such as the introduction of a new fad of some sort or another. Once in a blue moon comes a theatrical publicity story that is legitimate news.

A week ago the New York Hippodrome presented a new dancer. Elaine Lettor. She was not starred and was practically unknown when the spotlight was thrown upon her. Now the news comes out:

Miss Lettor is the daughter of the superintendent of King's wardrobe and is a god-daughter of Queen Mary. She was brought up in the Court of St. James, playing with the tiny members of the royal family.

The Prince of Wales is in America and the heir to the British throne will no doubt drop into the Hip some night and watch one of Miss Lettor's performances.

Then the little English girl will be more in the New York news columns than she already is.

Former Bellhop Now Manages Hotel.

Michael J. McKenna, who began life as a bellhop in a Boston hotel, has been appointed manager of the Lee House, one of the most exclusive hotels in Washington, D. C. He has filled every job known around a hotel.

Sailed From Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Alganquin	Sept. 23
Argon	Oct. 3
Asia	Sept. 19
Empire Arrow	Oct. 2
Natioa	Sept. 3
President Lincoln	Sept. 13
President Pierce	Aug. 3
Siberia Maru	Sept. 23
Shinyo Maru	Sept. 9
Tahchee	Oct. 7
Taiyo Maru	Oct. 6
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 11
Pres. Cleveland	Sept. 28
President Taft	Aug. 16
Kongosan Maru	Sept. 23
Korea Maru	Aug. 25
Java Arrow	Aug. 27
President Wilson	Aug. 31
Romeo	Aug. 31

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	Aug. 31
Empress of Canada	Sept. 15
Empress of Canada	Sept. 28
Scerstad	Sept. 18
Haruna	Sept. 6
Helenus	Oct. 9
Kalyan	Sept. 2
Katori Maru	Oct. 4
City of Manila	Sept. 8
Kaiser-I-Hind	Sept. 17
Kamo Maru	Sept. 20
Kashmir	Sept. 30
Kitano Maru	Sept. 22
Kitano Maru	Sept. 26
Mantau	Aug. 19
Nagoya	Sept. 7
Delagoa Maru	Sept. 25
Perseus	Sept. 2
Pembrokeshire	Sept. 10
Pyrrhus	Aug. 13
Ixion	Aug. 4
Glenbeg	Aug. 18
Sarpedon	Sept. 5
Troilus	Aug. 27
Glenfiter	Sept. 23
Tsuruga Maru	Aug. 26
Argun Maru	Aug. 31

FOR HAMBURG

Aachen	Oct. 8
Albert Vogler	Sept. 2
Boeton	Sept. 1
Boeroe	Sept. 27
Emil Kirdorf	August 11
Meunsterland	Sept. 17
Mito Maru	Sept. 23
Oldekerk	Aug. 4
Paris Maru	Sept. 30
Rheinland	Aug. 17
Scheer	Sept. 16
Schlesien	Sept. 15

FOR COPENHAGEN

Australien	Sept. 23

FOR BARCELONIA

Legazpi	Sept. 1

FOR TRIESTE

Fiume L.	Oct. 2

FOR MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Sept. 25
Angkor	Aug. 14
Azay Le Rideau	Sept. 4
Paul Lecat	Sept. 11

FOR INDIA

Aymeric	Aug. 13
Bencleuch	Aug. 3
Nagato Maru	Aug. 8
Sado Maru	Sept. 11
Sicilia	Aug. 16
Soudan	Sept. 26
Tamba Maru	Oct. 8
Tokushima Maru	Sept. 27
Aki Maru	Aug. 21
Henrik	Sept. 30
Horang	Sept. 23

Day and Night

Still Working Two Shifts, Day & Night Making Sir Wm. Crookes

O.I.C.

MORTON HOME-LIKE REASONABLE HOSPITAL

Our expert doctors and surgeons, excellent food, and quiet surroundings bring you real health.

1016 PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"SCARAMOUCHE"

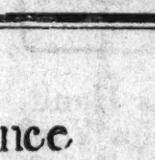
Rex Ingram produced some mighty big screen spectacles, but never anything quite so good as this.

DAWALU YEAST BUILDS HEALTH NATURALLY

THE ASIATIC YEAST WORKS

16 Canton Road C. 8350

"TOP NOTCH" 99



"King George IV" Scotch Whisky

maintains its pre-war delicacy of BOUQUET and FLAVOUR

Sole Agents:

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd., SHANGHAI.

"What a whale of a difference just a few cents make!"

—*all the difference* between just an ordinary cigarette and FATIMA, the most skillful blend in cigarette history.

Fatima Cigarettes can be purchased in Shanghai at the following stores:

Palace Tobacco Store,	2	Nanking Road.
A. S. Watson & Co.	16	" "
Tabaqueria Filipina,	28	" "
The Cigar Box,	36	" "
Wing On Co. (Shanghai) Ld.		Nanking Road.
Sincere Co. Ltd.,		Nanking Road.
Hongkew Tobacco Store,		Hongkew Market.
Shanghai Tobacco Store,	50	North Szechuen Road,
Wing Tai & Co.		Cr. Hankow & Honan Roads.
Wai Woo Tobacco Co.		Chapoo Road (Opposite Custom Club)
Say Chong Sung Tob. Co.	285	East Broadway.
Tung Tai & Co.,	115	Broadway.
Mow Woo Co.		Cr. Nanking & Fokien Roads.
Chong Sing Tob. Store,		" Nanking & Hupeh Roads.
Hadjiry's Tobacco Co.	96	Szechuen Road.
The Tientsin Tobacco Co.	19	Nanking Road.

MADE IN U.S.A.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

Last Week of Our — Grasp Your Chance Now

GREAT AUTUMN SALE

Linen embroideries
Drawn work
Cross-stitch
Embroidered shawls

Many of the things that would make your home look beautiful and neat, and which you may have overlooked because of trouble and high cost are now being shown. They are sure bargains. Your visit to our store during this sale will prove that you are desirous of purchasing goods of only the bets quality.

Handkerchiefs
Ivory Beads
Table Linen, Laces etc., etc.

CHI CHANG COMPANY

1297 BROADWAY

FLOOD RELIEF DRIVE GETS BIG RUSSIAN GIFT

Han Kuo-chun Contributes $2,000 Towards Cause

It was announced at the headquarters of the National Flood Relief Drive today that a gift of $25,000 had been received through the Russian ambassador, Mr. Karakhan, from the Far Eastern Revolutionary Committee at HaborvsK.

Announcement was also made of a gift of $2,000 from the Governor of Kiangsu Province, Han Huo-chun.

Wednesday is the last day of the Garden Party being held in Peking to raise funds for the drive. It is hoped that a large sum will be realised from the sale of these tickets for the problem of relief is becoming urgent now that cold weather is setting in.

TAKE BIOGENE For Tuberculosis Anaemia and Debility

Makes you Gain Considerable Weight and Purifies your Blood.

Try it and convince yourself!

BIOGENE

Obtainable At all Chemists throughout China

England Welcomes German Admission Into Nations League

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 10.—The British reply to the recent German memorandum with regard to Germany's admission into the League of Nations has been handed to the German Charge d'Affaires. It is understood that it welcomes Germany as a member of the League but emphasises, with regard to any special conditions, that this is a matter for the League without any outside interference.

Our Coal Department is prepared to serve you. Compare these prices

Best Hongay (Anthracite) Hard Coal	$27.00
Best Hongay (for Salamander Stoves)	28.00
Special Anthracite Coal (Shansi)	25.00
Best House Coal No. 1 (Japan Soft)	23.00
Best House Coal No. 2 (Japan Soft)	20.00
Best House Coal No. 3 (Japan Soft)	18.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 1 (Nuts)	20.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 2 (Nuts)	17.00
Best Kitchen Coal No. 3 (Nuts)	16.00
Best Japan Dust Coal	13.00
Best Japan Lump Coal	17.00
Charcoal per large Basket	0.70
Firewood for 50 large Bundles	1.00
Tongshan Special Coal Cash with order	14.00

Cash with order

Special Rates Quoted for Large Quantities and for Bunker Coal

Drawing for Free Coal will be held at our Offices on the 15th of every Month.

Commercial Express and Storage Co.
8B Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Tel. C. 347 & 937

Tongshan Coal
$14.00 cash with order
Commercial Express & Storage Co.
8B. Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Tel. C. 937 347.

The Covered Wagon
See The Covered Wagon And What It Uncovered.

TO LE LET, No. 166 Bubbling Well Road, with garage and tennis court. Apply H. J. Zimmerman & Co., 96 Szechuen Road. 70758 O 16

TO LET Ground Floor Office Szechuen Road, next door American Express. Apply to Box No. 1559, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 105

Shur-On

SHELTEX and other standard makes in Gold, Gold-filled, White Gold, Silver, Shell, etc. The largest and complete stocks at the O.I.C.

DOOR OF HOPE & CHILDREN'S REFUGE
SALE
Embroideries—Babies Dresses—Ladies Underwear—Woolen Knitted Sweaters and Children's Suits.
TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY
14th & 15th October, 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.
4, QUINSAN GARDENS
7081 O 14

Last Week of Sale
Branch stores at 79 and 79a Broadway, Main Office at Nanking corner Thibet Roads.
8 PLY Wardrobe Steamer Dress TRUNKS
Superior vulcanized fibre coverings, sheet steel, etc. Also solid leather suit cases, handbags, hat cases etc.
CHINA TRUNK EMPORIUM

The China Press Classified Columns

17 Nanking Road — Main Office: 14 Kiukiang Road

Three cents a word; Minimum charge 60 cents per day. Count 5 words to a line

Classified advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for at Receiving Office

The China Press Classifications

Information governing classified advertising

—Write copy plainly, using typewriter when possible

—Copy will average five words to the line. Initials, abbreviations, characters (like $ Tls., etc.) each count as a word.

—All classified advertising is payable strictly cash in advance, except such firms as have arranged for regular business upon a credit basis.

—The China Press cannot be responsible for any errors in copy after the first insertion.

—All advertisements will be handled under the following classifications:

Situation Vacant
Situation Wanted
Miscellaneous
Apartments To Let
Apartments Wanted
Furnished Rooms To Let
Offices To Let
Shops To Let
Houses for Sale
Houses To Let
Houses Wanted
Godowns To Let
Real Estate for Sale
Business Opportunities
Resorts
Lost and Found
Exchange and Mart
Poultry & Eggs
Dogs & Pets
Rooms Wanted
Furnished Rooms Wanted
Suburban Property for Sale
Special Notices
Used Cars

Other classifications will be added should occasion require

The Navy Y.M.C.A. GROUND FLOOR
Approx. 6000 sq. ft.
TO LET
From Jan. 1st, 1925
T. F. 367

JOT IT DOWN!
Small, neatly-bound Notebooks, with tear-off leaves, produced by The China Press Job-printing Department, may be obtained at The China Press, 14 Kiukiang Road (or 17 Nanking Road) for 2 copper cents each. They will be sent in any quantity by mail for 2 cents "big money", paid in advance. 70251

Residential Properties

WE have buyers for residential properties in the French Concession and Western District, of from one to five mow, with or without buildings. Apply to Asia Realty Company. Tel. C. 8222. T F 343

Garages To Let

GARAGE for rent in French Concession. Apply to Box 700, THE CHINA RESS. 70738 O 14

Miscellaneous

MME. Don-Tet tells fortune by cards and palmistry, from 10-12 and 2-7. Avenue Joffre, passage 327 I Apartment 24, near corner of Route des Soeurs. Tram No. 2. 70791 O 14

Houses Wanted

WANTED to rent or purchase residence with at least four bedrooms, etc. etc. and large garden. Reply to Box 1608, THE CHINA PRESS. 70800 O 12

WANTED Furnished House or Apartment, with Garage. W. H. Pinckard—The Texas Company. T. F. 366

Godowns To Let

TO LET, godown space on ground floor, Kiukiang Road, 950 square feet. Suitable for storing silk goods or any other valuable cargo. Apply to Box 1308, THE CHINA PRESS. 10110

Dogs and Pets

FOR Sale, absolute pucker bred, jet black, Pekinese poodle (female) 2½ years old. Only those that appreciate a first class dog need apply to Box 1612, THE CHINA PRESS. 70805 O 12

03168 500 01369 20

Dr. JAMES YUKING'S CLINIC
Specialist in Venereal, Urinary, Skin Diseases and Piles.
43 Nanking Road, Next door to the American Drug Co.)
Office Honurs: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Sundays: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Phone C. 2127

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

A Satisfactory Service always assured
Aikosha Dairy
No. 89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. West 2825

Houses To Let

EZRA Building, 3 Ezra Road, fifth floor, to let, one large, nice airy room with verandah attached, furnished, with or without board, bathroom, with cold and hot water, flush closets. 70816 O 14

FOR Rent: From November 1, 1924 for 18 months, tastefully and completely furnished house on Avenue Du Roi Albert. Six main rooms, baths, attic, central heating, modern appointments, tennis court, garage. Ample service rooms. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 363

FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms in foreign style house, No. 6, (passage) 327 I, Avenue Joffre, (near Rue Pierre Robert). 70793 O 14

Nos. 311 and 313 Yu Yuen Road, newly built houses six rooms, bathroom, garage, electric fittings, servants quarters. Apply to Bank of Agriculture and Commerce, 65 Tientsin Road, Shanghai. 70763 O 12

TO LET detached residence in French Concession, 4 Bedrooms with bathrooms attached, Hot and Cold water—Dining, Drawing and Servants, rooms, and Sun Porch—Garage for two cars, also Tennis Lawn. Occupation November 1st 1924, taking over lease which terminates December 31st 1927. Apply to Box 1600 THE CHINA PRESS. 70736 O 14

FOR Rent. On Route Ferguson, new house now ready, 5 main rooms, modern sanitation, ample service rooms, garage. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 352

SMALL and large house with all modern conveniences, garage, near tram. Apply to Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulate. T F 228

Used Cars

FOR Sale, Studebaker Limousine, seven seater, four cylinders good condition. Taels 600:00 only. Apply Post Office Box 924, or Telephone Central 5288. 70788 O 17

FOR SALE, Studebaker Roadster in first class condition with extra winter top, new tyres and new battery. Best offer. Reply to Box 1607, THE CHINA PRESS. 70800 O 12

FOR Sale, Overland five seater touring car, in excellent condition and repair. Tools, spare rim and new cord tyre, speedometer and new seat covers. Tls. 650: Reply to Box 685, THE CHINA PRESS. 70778 O 12

BERLIET Limousine for sale at very moderate price. Has been well looked after and is in first-class condition. A handsome and most comfortable car, complete with bumpers, covers, etc. Apply to Box 1567, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F.

FORD Roadster, special body, underslung, in good running order. Price Tls. 400 or nearest offer. Owner buying a larger car. Reply to Box 1255, THE CHINA PRESS. 10208

Apartments To Let

TO LET, Avenue Road, unfurnished flat two or three rooms, bath, kitchen & servant's room. Moderate rental. Phone West 4476. 70817 O 12

TO LET, in Western district, one or two flats, furnished or unfurnished, with separate kitchen and bathroom. Apply 16 Medhurst Road. or Telephone West 2364. 70799

TO LET, furnished two room flat, moderate rent. Apply 41 Markham Road. 70795 O 12

TO LET, October 15th by Americans ground floor flat, two large rooms, kitchen, bath, geyser, garden, servants' room. 12 Darroch Road. 70796 O 12

TO LET, town flat, 13 Ezra Road, 2nd floor. Tls. 85. Apply to Box 1611, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 110

TO LET, a flat of three rooms and bathroom, and also two rooms with bathrooms attached. Phone West 1919. 1 Kiaochow Road. 70780 O 12

COLUMBIA apartments No. 4. three rooms, kitchen, bath, Tls. 115: includes taxes, hot water, steam heat. Apply No. 7 Route Grouchy. Phone West 4642. 70711 O 19

FOR Rent: Large bed-sitting room, Furnished, southern exposure with bathroom attached and one nicely decorated unfurnished room in private flat. Central district: without board. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T F 364

TO LET, two rooms and bath, 3 Ezra Road, rental Tls. 100. Apply to Box 1562, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 107

BLACKSTONE Apartments 1331 Rue Lafayette, West 4999. Large and small apartments, every modern convenience, modern plumbing, roof garden, tennis courts, swimming pool, social parlors, telephone connection each apartment, garage. First class caterer in connection. Apply, Peter Johnson, Blackstone Apartments. T. F. 358.

Agencies Wanted

C. M. Philippidis, Merchant, Chungking wishes agencies of reliable firms. Apply directly. 68185

Shops To Let

FOR Rent. Excellent shop 1,200 square feet in best Nanking Road district, also godown space in rear, 2,000 or 4,000 square feet. Also twelve store rooms, etc., in first and second floors and in attic. To be rented as a whole or in convenient divisions. For terms, etc., Apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 299

TO LET, Shop, 17 Nanking Road Entrance. Rent Tls. 200.00. Apply to Box 1555, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 104

FOR Rent. Excellent shop space, 1500 square feet, on Nanking Road. For terms and particulars apply to Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T. F 297

Furnished Rooms To Let

Connaught House
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens
Double, and single well furnished rooms, with board, by day or month. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.

14 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET with full board large and small rooms with private baths. Excellent cuisine. Tel. N482.

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61 Carter Road
Board—Residence.
Phone West 883. Tennis Court

CENTRAL to let, with board, one double room, one single room, 103 Szechuen Road. Left to 3rd floor. 70811 O 18

TO LET, furnished newly decorated rooms and apartments, terms moderate, board optional. 310A and 312 Avenue Joffre. Phone West 2855. 10227

TO LET, comfortably furnished double rooms, good food and service. Apply 103 Bubbling Well Road. (near Race Course. Telephone West 805. Mrs. E. Clifford. 70802 O 17

TO LET, a large furnished attic room, with verandah and private bathrom, with board or without, 450D Avenue Joffre. Phone West 4556. 70804 O 14

TO LET, 14 Park Road. Large airy well furnished rooms, with verandahs, and separate bathrooms attached. Telephone West 226. 70716 O 13

TO LET, in French Concession nicely furnished single room with private bathroom, garage if wanted, price moderate. Apply to Box 699, THE CHINA PRESS. 70738 O 14

NEWLY open Boarding house, good food. Apply to Mrs. Hayes, No. 9 Ward Road. 70710 O 12

THE best home cooking in Shanghai. Clean, comfortable single rooms and apartments. Private baths throughout. Unexcelled food. Eighteen Quinsan Gardens. 70653 O 15

TO LET, near Nanking Road, modern building two rooms and bath Tls. 100. Apply to Box 1544 THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 102

TO LET, comfortable rooms attached with bathrooms. No. 11 Ward Road, near tram 7, 8, 9. T. F. S. 13

Unfurnished Rooms To Let

TO LET. Unfurnished residential room, with attached bathroom, in Central District. Light, water and taxes included in rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Ben Building. 70809

Houses For Sale

FOR Sale, a leased house, containing eight large well furnished rooms, centrally located, a minute to the market, low rent. Apply to Box 1601, THE CHINA PRESS. 70764 O 15

Offices, To Let

FOR Rent, from office rooms, about 1,000 square feet, first floor, near-corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads. Good light, very reasonable rent. Reply to Box No. 1288, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F 338

TO LET, one or two roomed office, central location, low rent. Please apply to Post Office Box No. 1269. 70807 O 19

TO LET, 14 Kiukiang Road, 5th floor, office rooms Tls. 100: Apply to Box 1599, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 109

FOR Rent: Suite of rooms in central district, suitable for offices or for single office and small living flat. Apply ASIA REALTY COMPANY, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 361

FOR Rent. Nice offices in building at the corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road, Central 8222. T. F. 360

TO LET, office rooms, ground floor, Kiukiang Road. Apply to Box 1551, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 103

ONE office room to let, 3 Ezra Road 5th floor. Apply to Box 1212 THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10222

FOR Rent, ground floor offices on Jinkee Road, 1500 square feet steam heated, with spacious concrete vault. Also large single office. Also suite of one, two or three offices, steam heated. Apply Asia Realty Company, 15 Nanking Road. Central 8222. T F 322

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T F 135

GROUND Floor Space, Kiukiang Road, suitable for large Bank, available shortly in part or whole. Apply to Box No. 1008, THE CHINA PRESS. 10033 M 31

Exchange and Mart

WRIGHT and Belyea. Have for sale a pair of 8 Cylinder Sterling Engines 150, H.P. each can be sold as pair or separately. Going cheap. Apply Wright Woosung. T F 2

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop" 120 Szechuen Road. T F 70

"Oranier" Heating Stoves in various smart styles for sale at greatly reduced prices. Continuous burning, clean and very economical.—Apply H. Diederichsen & Co. 5 Foochow Road (near The Bund) first floor.— 70812

WANTED to buy good sound carriage pony. Reply to Box No. 1609, THE CHINA PRESS. 70800 O 12

HAMMOND typewriter, almost new, good condition, and have two sets of type, English and Russian. Cheap price for sale. Apply to 986 Sinza Road, Shanghai. 70775 O 12

WANT to buy a well trained pony for country riding. Apply to Box 1603, THE CHINA PRESS. 70773 O 12

Educational

SHORTHAND Correspondence Course, new system without thickness, 20 lessons, Sam Lim Institute, 125 Cunningham Road, Shanghai North. Tuition: $20:00. 70815 O 12

WANTED, a Spanish teacher for group of American sailors. Lessons on board ship. Apply to Box 1613, THE CHINA PRESS. 70811 O 18

MANDARIN teacher, formerly of Tientsin, eight years experience, wishes additional pupils, for information address Yu Hsia Chen, 228 Rue Dupleix. 70794 O 14

Professional

MRS. Bright, present and future readings. Hours 10-12, 2-4, 5-7 Phone Central 6921. Ben Building. 70671

Situations Wanted

ACCOUNTANT American university trained is open for engagement. Will consider part time engagement from firms not requiring full time services. Apply to Box 687, THE CHINA PRESS. 70819 O 12

POSITION wanted, by a smart and willing foreign girl, as governess or lady's companion, knowledge of music. Willing to go abroad. Apply to Box 686, THE CHINA PRESS. 70781

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer (British) is open for position, expert shorthand writer. Reply to Box No. 1606, THE CHINA PRESS. 16229 O 14

YOUNG Chinese, university graduate, extensively travelled in Europe with knowledge of principal languages, open to suitable engagement. Apply to Box 682, THE CHINA PRESS. 70768 O 19

AN intelligent young lady just left school would like position as steno-typist. Apply to Box 1564 THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 108

YOUTH, just left school, aged 17, matriculated the Hongkong seniors, desires position in any capacity for office work, can obtain testimonial if necessary. Apply to Box 1479, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10226

SCANDINAVIEN, 33 years, wide commercial experiences in China, Japan and Russia. Thoroughly knowledge in export, import, engineering, building, contracting etc. speaks the principal languages and Japanese and Russian as well, seeks responsible position. Would consider salary-commission basis. Best references can be given. Apply to Box 1435, THE CHINA PRESS. T. F. 10221

Situations Vacant

WANTED a good steward for a 1st class cafe, with guarantee. Apply to Box 688, THE CHINA PRESS. 70820 O 15

CANVASSER (lady or gentleman) wanted. Must be high-grade. Thorough knowledge of English, British or American. Good salary. Apply with letter in own handwriting to Rosenstock's Directory, 22 Nanking Road. 70810 O 15

GET Ready for a good position by studying Shorthand, Typewriting, and Commercial Subjects. Expert stenographers are in demand and obtain high salaries. New class in shorthand starting this week. Enroll at once. Remington Typewriter School, 2-B Kiukiang Road. Phone C 1671. 70813 O 23

WANTED English or American canvasser for local concern. Apply to Box 1594, THE CHINA PRESS. 70789 O 16

Outdoor Sports By Tad

WHO'S ALL RIGHT!! OTTO'S ALL RIGHT
HE SEEN HIS DUTY AN' HE DONE IT
GOOD BOY OTTO-HA-HA AN' THEY SAY IT CAN'T BE DONE
HOORAY
WAHOO—ANOTHER WORLD'S RECORD FOR U.S.A.
WEE!!
GOOD BOY OTTO
DADDY I SEE DUCKS
TAD 8-15
OUTDOOR SPORTS
MEETING THE HERO AFTER HIS LAYOFF FROM THE OFFICE
WHY THAT BLOKE THEY'RE CHEERING SPENT HIS TWO WEEKS VACATION TEACHIN HIS OWN WIFE HOW TO DRIVE A CAR AND DID THAT LITTLE THING
THERE'S THE MAN FOR PRES. OF THE U.S.—THERE'S A MAN
WOTS ALL THE RUMPUS ABOUT OFFICER?

DAUGHTERS OF CHOW TZU-CHI WIN CLAIMS

U. S. Court Adjudges Each To Recover $40,000 From Asia Bank

Decisions in favor of two daughters of the late Mr. Chow Tzu-chi, Mrs. Amherst Chow Hu and Miss Susie Chow, for $40,000 each, together with interest and cost against the Asia Banking corporation were handed down yesterday by Judge Milton D. Purdy, of the United States Court for China.

The actions, which were identical were based on two deposit receipts issued by the bank in the name of the plaintiffs, which became due on the 18th of May, 1923 and sought to recover the principals as well as interest at 5½ percent from the day when the receipts fell due.

The defendant denied liability on the ground that the receipts were placed to the credit of the plaintiffs at the request of their father on May 16, 1921, when the defendant purchased from the Mr. Chow £10,000 sterling and that Chow had afterwards failed to deliver to defendant the £10,000.

The Court adjudged that each plaintiff recover judgment against the bank in the sum of $40,000 (Peking currency) together with interest therein on at the rate of 5½ percent per annum from the 18th of May, 1923, until the date of the entry of the judgment together with costs of the action.

Flenu Strikers Clash With Gendarmes; 1 Killed, Many Hurt

(Reuter's Service)

Mons, Oct. 10.—Several hundred strikers at Flenu in the Borinage coal-field marched in procession to the Levant mine, destroying the windows and doors of cottages occupied by non-striking miners. The processionists rained stones and fired shots on the gendarmerie, who fired a volley in reply killing one of the strikers.

The gendarmes were also attacked, and some of them wounded, by communists at Jemappes, a village in the vicinity of Mons. Numerous arrests have been made.

Son's Artistic Career.

ANTHONY ASQUITH

Anthony Asquith, son of H. H. Asquith, ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain and brother of Princess Bibesco, wife of the Rumanian Minister to the United States, will have nothing to do with politics, in which his father and mother are so vitally interested. He is studying at Baliol College for a musical and literary career, and has already been appointed literary and musical reviewer for a prominent British weekly.

Wrigley's Gum

Chew it after every meal

Authoritative

Eye Examinations at the O.I.C. 49a Nanking Rd.

CHU CHAO-HSIN WHITEWASHES CHINA AGAIN

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 10.—Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, speaking at a Chinese students' dinner to celebrate the thirteenth anniversary of the Republic, said that he was aware that some people attributed China's failure to regain a seat on the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva to the fact that there were internal troubles in China. He pointed out that there were political troubles all over the world and it was unfair to blame China alone. Mr. Chu declared that China would never abandon the right to claim a seat and he was confident that her aim would be achieved. He expressed confidence that the British Parliament would pass the bill authorising the remission of the Boxer Indemnity by the beginning of 1925.

The dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil under the Chairmanship of Mr. Mok Hing-shun. The guests included Baron Hayashi, Sir John Jordan, Sir Arthur Shipley and Professor Soothill.

Baron Hayashi, referring to the civil war in China, said that Japan was unable at present to give either side advice or to offer intervention. The great necessity in China was the repair of her railways and not the construction of new ones. Foreign help would probably be necessary for this.

Professor Soothill expressed the hope that out of the indemnity fund something would be done for the Chinese students in England. The Professor thought it would be better if Chinese students intermingled with English students instead of keeping to themselves while in England. He advocated the Indemnity funds available being used to found universities in China.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
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THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. 3d. ECLERC Med Co., HaverstockRd., N W 5 London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

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17a, Nanking Road — Telephone C. 4770

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17, Jinkee Road — Telephone C. 4781

The Shanghai Service Company
U298 Weihaiwei Road — Telephone W. 1860

The Auto Palace
362 Avenue Joffre — Telephone W. 362

Far Eastern Garage Co.
Cr. Yangtsepoo and Macgregor Roads — Telephone E. 550

Kinkee & Company
20 Seward Road — Telephone N. 78

Strom & Company
Sole Agents
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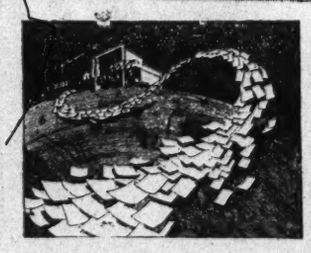
HENNESSY

★★★ BRANDY



What's Changing Us?

What will History call this present age? It was the printing-press (wasn't it?), that changed our conditions of Life.

But the printing-press did its great work at a price. It definitely affected the eyesight of the race. This present era may well be called the Age of Eyestrain.

At first man's average range of vision was 40 feet and over. Then, to read the first big black letters it was occasionally pulled in to arm's length. Today small type taxes our eyes endlessly at an average range of only 14 inches.

But science has kept pace with this growth of pointing, finding measures for the relief of eyes. For what is more important to happiness and success than efficient eyesight? *Fancied ability to see is not a test of vision.* Eyestrain headache, nervousness, overtaxed eye-muscles, bloodshot eyes and other discomforts. With glasses you are protected—your eyes properly adjusted, nervestrain relieved. A complete eye-examination by the O.I.C. is the one way to be sure.

Oculists Institute Co.
Oculists—Optometrists—Opticians
49a-50 Nanking Road

Mathematical Reserves Investments as at 30th September, 1924
Premium Bonds $2,000.

Investments at Cost		*Dollars*
Shanghai Municipal Council	Debentures	$706,920.90
Shanghai French Municipal Council	Debentures	1,033,807.26
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.	Debentures	38,500 01
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	87,521.07
Shanghai Club	Debentures	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	36,687.87
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Debentures	7,796.59
Shanghai Race Club	Debentures	390,613.51
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow)	Debentures	55,132.56
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	Debentures	12,714.43
Cercle Sportif Francais, Shanghai	Debentures	81,944.44
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Debentures	15,540.00
French Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	85,777.78
British Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	83,356.94
Hankow Race Club	Debentures	100,000.00
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	Debentures	10,000.00
American Club, Shanghai	Debentures	95,833.33
British Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	21,160.91
Tientsin Race Club	Debentures	73,529.40
Lane Crawford & Co.		1,319.44
French Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	215,549.20
Chinese Government 5% Reorganization Gold Loan 1913		177,313.12
Siam Cement Co., Ltd.	Shares	14,812.50
Meklong Railway Co.,—Bangkok	„	4,250.00
Fixed Deposits		125,000.00
Real Estate		538,198.93
Mortgages		2,859,837.06
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds		2,074,811.46
		$8,961,070.70

J. Beudin, M. Speelman } *General Managers*

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Hazelwood!!

"That Real Ice Cream"

Imported from the U.S.A.

We deliver orders of one half gallon or more packed in Ice and Salt to any part of the city.

One quart bricks in insulated Containers can be purchased at the "NAVY—Y"

For Deliveries Call-North 1906

$2.00 per quart
$4.00 per half gallon delivered.

Imported by
Henningsen Produce Co., Ltd.
North 1906

Exterminating Our Eagles At 50 Cents Each

Already 25,000 of Them Have Been Sacrificed, and Unless the Slaughter Stops There'll Be None Left Except Upon Currency

THE American eagle, emblem of the greatest nation in the world, is threatened with extermination.

The bird that is almost as sacred to American nationality, individuality and independence as the flag itself, is being annihilated.

And all for a miserable pittance—a bounty of fifty cents for every one of the noble birds that is killed!

Bounty has already been paid on 25,000 of them—by the nation for which he screams. Unless the slaughter is stopped—and stopped quickly—the American eagle will be wiped out of existence.

Just as the colonists found the American Indian here, so they found the eagle, for this continent is his habitat. Just as the Indian was driven from plain to plain and from river to river, so the eagle has been forced from forest to forest, from crag to crag.

"We have placed the eagle upon our coat of arms and our coinage; called him our Bird of Freedom; revered him in our literature," says one of his defenders. "He grasps the crag with hooked hands" is one of the most forceful lines in American poetry. Yet rewards are being offered and paid for his extermination!

The eagle, pushed westward and northward by the march of civilization, finally took refuge in Alaska.

One of the big industries of the Northwest territory is salmon canning. The eagle, it is known, likes salmon, and in this vast part of Uncle Sam's domain he found an abundance of food. And because the eagle took a few salmon from the rivers, the legislature of the territory of Alaska passed a law some time ago, offering a bounty of 50 cents for every eagle killed.

They lost sight completely of the fact that of all the salmon that the eagles ate, most of them were dead salmon. It is well known that these fish die after spawning. Along all of the great streams of the Northwest the banks are lined with dead fish. The eagles carried off these fish, in preference to live ones or to any other food.

Some of the Alaskans, too, had taken to raising blue foxes for their fur. A great hue and cry went up when, on rare occasions, an eagle would swoop down and carry off a fox. There was an equal cry of distress when, once in a long time, a lamb was stolen by an eagle. But it is not on record that the price of blue fox has come down since the slaughter of 25,000 eagles and the payment of bounty on them, nor that lamb chops are any cheaper to-day than they were before a few of the lambs were saved from the eagles.

After having made a careful investigation of all the facts, the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin recently issued, declares:

"All things considered the bald eagle is rather more beneficial than otherwise, since much of its food is of little or no direct economic value, while the good it does more than compensates for its obnoxious deeds."

So serious has the slaughter of the eagle become that William L. and Irene Findlay, far-famed naturalists, who from their home in Oregon have watched in dismay the rapid disappearance of the magnificent bird, have issued an appeal for its protection. The American Nature society has taken it up, and so has the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals.

T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the latter organization, has just received a letter from a prominent citizen of Juneau, Alaska, who writes:

"So far as I have been able to ascertain, no information or statistics were presented to the legislature as a basis for the passage of the bill. Its enactment was upon statements by observers that, in their belief, the depredations of the birds were seriously affecting the salmon supply by destroying the fish while engaged in spawning in the small streams, that they also killed fawns and deer and young forest and shore birds, as well as ducks and geese."

And to this Mr. Pearson replies:

"The legislature that passed this law is not controlled by wild Indians and Eskimos, but by men who should know better than to condemn any form of wild life merely on rumors and loose statements of prejudiced observers, without some scientific investigation."

It is pointed out that very few places remain on the American continent where the eagle can safely breed. One of these is Alaska. They do not multiply rapidly. In fact, without the bounty paid for their destruction, the American eagle must, in time, go the way of the buffalo, unless protected.

Although it is long-lived after having passed the fledgling age, only an average of one to a brood is raised. The parents spend so much time on their babies that it is impossible for them to raise more than one brood a year. Many of the eagles now living were born long ago, when the conditions of breeding were much more favorable, and before the order to slaughter them went into effect. In fact it is stated that most of the 25,000 upon which bounty was paid were beyond their prime.

In its appeal for the protection of the eagle the American Nature Association calls attention to the fact that enough eagles have been killed since the bounty was offered on them to carpet a trail more than thirty-three miles long if the wings of the dead birds were spread out, tip to tip. This means, too, that 150 tons of eagles have fallen before the guns of the Alaskan bounty-seekers.

The American public will celebrate next week the natal day of the Republic. Just 148 years ago when the colonists proclaimed independence, they selected the eagle as the emblem of liberty. Despite the harsh things that have been said about him, the eagle is wary, clean and wholesome; strong in body; swift in flight; formidable as any creature known, and more than a match for anything that flies or crawls or creeps. He never quits. Wounded unto death, he will fight until the end. None can drive him out—no one except man. He is the symbol of courage, of independence, of liberty, of daring, of love—even of that great American trait, "pep," although our forefathers did not know it by that name when they selected the eagle for the exalted place he occupies.

And this is the bird that is being exterminated—at 50 cents a head!

Unfortunately most persons have seen the American eagle only upon coins. Unless this slaughter ceases that is the only place he will be seen. There is no more thrilling sight anywhere than this splendid, wide-winged bird, perched upon a mountain crag, or sailing in great circles through the air. The eagle is as much a part of the beauty of the scenic Northwest as the rugged mountains themselves.

Yet here is the story of a hunter, gloatingly told:

"It was a great shot at an eagle, perched on the top of an old spruce. I took a fine bead and pressed the trigger. He launched in the air and started to sail away, but, mortally wounded, toppled over and dropped with a thud. As I came up, the blood was dripping from his beak. The instant he saw me he threw himself on his back. His talons stretched up defiantly. He struck at me, quivered, and the film of death closed over his eyes."

In his defence of the eagle, Mr. Findlay says:

"We found the eagle a valuable inhabitant to any cattle range or farming community. His food consists almost entirely of ground-squirrels that are so abundant, and cause so much damage in the grain fields. The hills in many places were perforated with their burrows, and the eagles seemed to have regular watchtowers on the high rocks about, from which they swooped down upon their quarry."

It was on July 4, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been read in the Continental Congress, that it was "Resolved, That Dr. Franklin, Mr. J. Adams and Mr. Jefferson be a committee to prepare a device for a Seal for the United States of America."

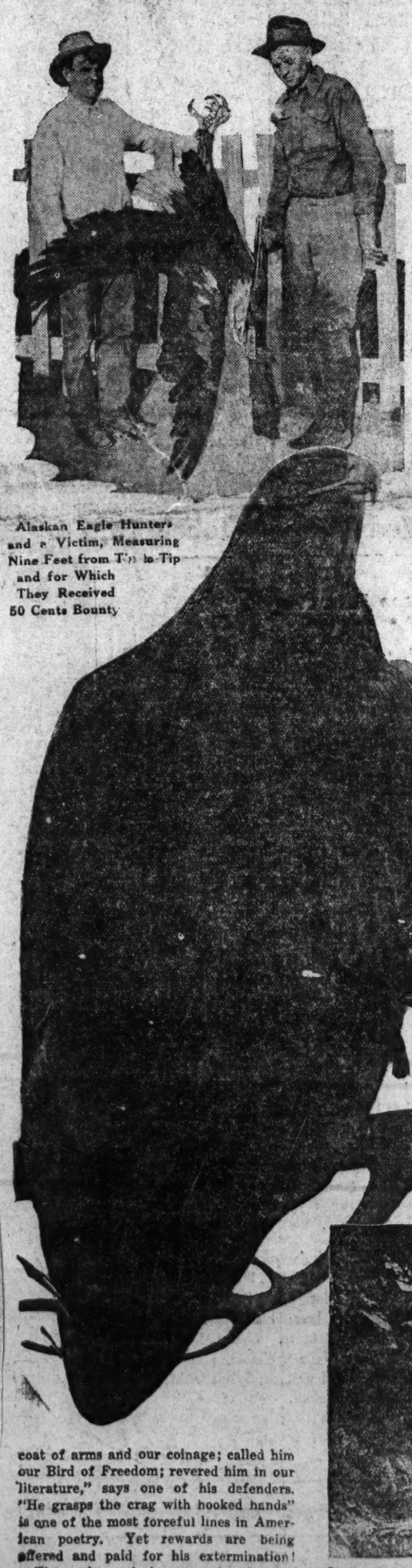
The design they submitted was not favorably received, except for the motto, E Pluribus Unum, a quotation familiar to the colonists because it was the motto of the "Gentleman's Magazine."

Some time passed and then the assistance of William Barton, A. M., of Philadelphia, was called upon. He suggested, among other features of his design, an eagle on a Doric column, saying:

"The eagle displayed is the symbol of Supreme Power and Authority and signifies the Congress—the eagle being placed on the summit of the column, is emblematical of the Sovereignty of the Government of the United States." His design was adopted.

It was not strange that the people, with one accord, recognized the eagle as the typically dominant bird of the continent. There were vast numbers of them then. Now, even though they are rapidly disappearing, the last of them are being slaughtered, to the end that there may be a few more cans of salmon.

"He launched in the air, but toppled over and dropped. As I came up he threw himself on his back, struck at me, and the film of death closed over his eyes."



Alaskan Eagle Hunters and a Victim, Measuring Nine Feet from Tip to Tip and for Which They Received 50 Cents Bounty

At Left, A Magnificent Specimen of the American Eagle, the Most Majestic of Birds and the Emblem of Our Country, Doomed to Extermination.

Photograph of Young Bald Eagles in Their Nest.

Snow Clad Peaks of Alaska Where the Slaughter of the Eagle Is Being Carried On.

AROUND THE CINEMA HOUSES OF SHANGHAI

Carter De Haven Farce Comedy At The Carlton

Starting with today's matinee and for Monday and Tuesday the Carlton Theater will screen a farce comedy production presented by Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven entitled "My Lady Friends," which tells a laughable story.

The money James Smith made selling bibles multiplied so rapidly that he found himself unable to spend it. He had married an economical wife, who could not accustom herself to wealth, and refused to spend the millions Smith would gladly have showered on her.

Requiring some outlet for his income, Smith took three beautiful young women under his wing, and set each up in an apartment where she could further her artistic talents without monetary worries. While Smith always was coldly formal in his friendship with the young women, man-like he kept these affairs a secret from his wife.

This is a portion of the story of "My Lady Friend." Mr. and Mrs. Le Haven are starred in the production, which was adapted to the screen from the stage farce of the same name.

The picture is packed with funny situations, and the story has been enacted by a singularly capable cast. De Haven plays the part of the bible manufacture with too much money, and Mrs. De Haven portrays the role of the millionaire's economical wife.

Ethel Clayton At The Isis Theater Wednesday

In the light society comedy "Sham", a Paramount Picture dealing with debtors and creditors which starts at the Isis Theater Wednesday, Ethel Clayton proves herself a most likeable and accomplished entertainer. As a girl who resorts to gentle grafting in order to pay long overdue bills and obtain beautiful things desired by women, Miss Clayton has a role affording her a chance to do her best work. She effectually shows the less pleasant traits of the grafting girl without for a moment losing the sympathies of the audience, and so, at the end, comes the realisation that it has been well done.

The picture is light, sometimes breezy, and always amusing

At The Theaters

VICTORIA THEATER

Starting today and running for one week, "Captain January," the first big film play with Baby Peggy, the child screen star. Adapted from Laura E. Richards' story.

CARLTON THEATER

Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, "My Lady Friends," farce comedy presented by Mr. and Mrs. Carter de Haven.

Starting Wednesday and continuing till end of week, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," starring Charles Ray.

ISIS THEATER

Today, tomorrow, and Tuesday, Douglas Fairbanks in "The Mollycoddle."

From Wednesday till end of week, "Sham," with Ethel Clayton.

APOLLO THEATER

Beginning today with shows at 5.30 and 9.15, "The Slanderers," a home town drama with Johnny Walker. Also, Jack Dempsey in "Town Hall Tonight."

There is excellent support for the star Clyde Fillmore, Walter Hiers, Theodore Robberts, Sylvia Ashton, and the others. All are properly cast and perform capably, but then it comes to comedy Walter Hiers again shines. There are many comical touches supplied by the different players Hiers has no monopoly on them so that the laughs are frequent and hearty. All in all, it is good, clean entertainment that will please any audience. "Sham" will be shown at the Isis for a period of four days, beginning Wednesday.

Captain January With Baby Peggy At Victoria

Baby Peggy, sweetest of big little screen stars, can be seen at the Victoria Theater for one week, beginning on Sunday, Oct. 12, in "Captain January," a screen adaptation of the great American story by Laura E. Richards.

This is easily the greatest picture in which Baby Peggy ever appeared. Supported by a powerful cast, the child does some wonderful acting. In her premiere of "Captain January," she kept the crowds either laughing or resorting to handkerchiefs,—that mute evidence of emotion.

In "Captain January" Baby Peggy plays the part of a sea waif who is saved from a shipwreck by an old lighthouse keeper. The picture shows a spar being washed ashore by high waves. Jeremiah Judkins, the lighthouse keeper, is on the beach. He sees a figure lashed to the spar, drags it ashore, and finds it is the body of a woman. Clasped to her heart she held her tiny baby, thinking only of it when she gave up her life. The little one was still alive. Judkins carried the infant to his lighthouse, revived it, and then reared it without knowing anything of its parentage.

As the child grew up she took the name of "Captain January," and became a "little mother" around the lighthouse. She looked after the old captain, nursing him when he was ill, cheering him in his solitary life, and bringing sunshine to his dreary old quarters. The captain developed great love for her. In the quaint home lived three pets.

(Continued on Page 11)

WHAT BATS?

YES AND CATS.

LYCEUM THEATRE

Saturday, November 1st, 1924 at 9.15 p.m.

NORA MOON

THE DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH SOPRANO

in

OPERATIC ARIAS AND ENGLISH SONGS

A voice of great beauty and power—faultless diction—a real instinct for interpretation. Vide London press.

At the Piano—Mr. E. A. Sykes

Plan and tickets at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co. Ltd.

$3.00 $2.00 $1.00

"SCARAMOUCHE"

Rex Ingram produced some eighty big screen spectacles, but never anything quite so good as this.

3 Shows Today; at 3, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

APOLLO THEATRE

ONLY 2 DAYS

TONIGHT and TOMORROW

Twice Daily: at 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

Two brothers in love with the same girl.
But each with fairness and honor.
Then evil tongues begin to wag and the town is seething with unreasoning suspicion.
YOU SEE a sublime love story that tightens you heart strings.
You WATCH the last tender scene with a lump in your throat.

SEE THIS GREAT PICTURE!!!

Dramatic— —Passionate

Romantic— —Tender

Jack Dempsey in "The Town Hall Tonight"

Better than ever

The Slanderers

a gripping drama of home town folks!

featuring

JOHNNY WALKER
GLADYS HULETTE
BILLY SULLIVAN

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Jack Dempsey in "The Town Hall Tonight"

Better than ever

Suspense— —Pathos

Thrills— —Laughter

A powerful, gripping drama of your home town!

Today at 3 p.m.

"BROADWAY AFTER DARK"

Any Lens Repair

$1.00 Any Rx

O.I.C.

The Covered Wagon

See The Covered Wagon And What It Uncovered.

WHICH IS THE MOST DANGEROUS VAMPIRE

A FOOL THERE WAS

Presented by William Fox

FROM PORTER EMERSON BROWNE'S DRAMATIC MASTERPIECE INSPIRED BY KIPLINGS POEM

THE VAMPIRE

Love is love and business is business but the vampire makes love her business. See the Vampire in "A Fool There Was"—It's Coming to the

ISIS THEATRE

BACARDI

THE COCKTAIL RUM

AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & LTD.

ISIS THEATRE

By Public Demand

For Three Days More
Sun., Mon. and Tues.
at 3, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

Story value—plus—in this newest offering of the inimitable "Doug"—Suspense-absorbing interest-thrills—"he-man" action—And comedy novelties such as Fairbanks at his best alone can produce.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

in

"THE MOLLYCODDLE"

Scenario by TOM GERAGHTY - Story by HAROLD MacGRATH

Starting Wednesday October 15, For 4 Days

Jesse L. Lasky presents

Ethel Clayton in "SHAM"

Just like a Woman!—You'll Say—And just like Life!

Here is genuine entertainment offered in a play adapted from Henrietta Crossman's greatest stage success and enacted by seven of Paramount's leading stars.

The cast includes pretty Ethel Clayton, living a limousine life on a trolley car income; fat Walter Fiers, rich and terribly in love; his proud papa, Theodore Roberts, also rich and irritable; Clyde Fillmore, poor but handsome and western; Sylvia Ashton and Helen Duban.

A Paramount Picture

FORRAL vs FLORES

TURNER
PURDY

Two Other Good Bouts.

Carlton Next Thursday

Around The Cinema Houses Of Shanghai

(Continued from Page 10)

Rags, the dog, Imogene, the cow, and Ophelia, the pelican. Little Captain January took charge of them.

In the village near the lighthouse lived a "small town" politician, and enemy of Judkins. As a blow at the old lighthouse keeper he started a movement to have Captain January placed in an orphan asylum, and motherless women of the village, who knew nothing of rearing children, stood back of him. The politician was thwarted in his move but then came another great trial for the captain.

A yacht was blown ashore in a fog. On board were Isabelle Morton and her husband. Mrs. Morton saw Captain January and recognised in her a resemblance to her dead sister. Making inquiries of Judkins she learned of the shipwreck, and then she knew that Captain January was her niece. The Mortons were rich. They planned at once to take Captain January to Boston with them and educate her. They told Judkins. He pretended to be delighted, but secretly his heart bled at the thought of losing his little charge.

Captain January vowed that she would not go. She loved Judkins, the lighthouse, Bob Pete the kindly young fisherman who visisted the place and brought her presents. But Judkins felt that it would be better for her to go, and so he told her a lie—that he did not want her at the lighthouse. Even then she refused to leave him, and the Mortons "kidnapped" her.

Surrounded by luxury in their Boston home, Captain January still grieved for the old seafarer. One day she ran away from home, stowed away on a boat, and reached the lighthouse, to find Judkins desperately ill. The sight of her revived his spirits. He began to recover. Came then the Mortons again, and when they realized what a sacrifice Judkins was making they decided that he should never be parted from Captain January during the few years he had to live.

With Baby Peggy are such players as Hobart Bosworth, as Judkins; Harry F. Morey as the polltician, Irene Rich as Mrs. Morton, Lincoln Stedman as Bob Pete, and Barbara Tennant as one of the villagers.

"Captain January" is easily one of the most powerful pictures of the season, and its power is due to its simplicity and deep heart interest. Baby Peggy's first real vehicle as a screen star is a pronounced success.

Courtship Of Myles Standish At Carlton Wednesday

In his determination to give the picturisation of "The Courtship of Myles Standish," the Longfellow epic poem, an elaborate and complete presentation, Charles Ray, the young star of this sensational production, spared neither pains nor expense in obtaining a large and adequate supporting cast.

Exactly eighty-seven name parts are seen in action, including the star and Enid Bennett, who enacts the charming role of the Puritan maiden, with whom both Captain Myles Standish and John Alden, the poem lovers, are infatuated and whose love story forms the basic theme of the picture.

Charles Ray, the screen's most natural star, is cast as John Alden, the dashing, courageous fighting Pilgrim, who fears neither man nor beast, but is the most love-shy person aboard the Mayflower, which has been reproduced in its entirety for the Ray film. Miss Bennett is Priscilla Mullins, while the exacting role of Captain Myles Standish is splendidly portrayed by E. Alyn Warren. Joseph Dowling does great work as Elder Brewster, while Sam Le Grasse is a most capable William Bradford. In fact, going down the entire list of eighty-seven players, there is not a weak member in the amazing cast.

In the building of the Mayflower alone fully $64,000 was expended, so that the replica should not be wanting in a single detail.

"The Courtship of Myles Standish" is more than a picture. It is a marvelously true reproduction of historic days when the pioneers of early America made possible this great nation by their facing of a thousand deaths by attacking Indians, disease, famine and privations.

No man, woman or child in China should miss seeing this wonderful picture.

Fairbanks Film Continues At Isis Theater

If it is reasonable to judge a picture's success by the attendance it draws, "The Mollycoddle," Louglas Fairbanks' latest film, which is at the Isis Theater, is destined to qualify as a sensation. The picture was first announced to be screened for four days only, but owing to its unusual success it has been held on for another three days.

The production is typical of Fairbanks. The star does things that he knows by past experience he is most successful in doing. His theme has real worth. His smile is ever there. The story is the type that has pleased in the past, and the spirit of the whole thing is the wholesome Fairbanks spirit.

The production is unusual chiefly by reason of the huge outlay of fun that has accompanied its making. There are countless sets, every one of them involving a great expenditure of money and made with a careful regard to detail. There are exceptional exterior scenes. There is excellent photography, and a continuity that prevents the least momentary drop in interest.

In "The Mollycoddle," Mr. Fairbanks is supported by a new leading lady, Miss Ruth Renick, who is very charming and attractive for a beginner. Wallace Beery as a villain in this picture does the best work of his career. The remainder of the cast is excellent in every particular.

Fight scenes are handled wonderfully in this picture. Every scene is splendid from start to finish.

WHAT BATS?

YES AND CATS.

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A. CARPI

Presents

For a short season only

The Italian Grand Opera Co.

The biggest combination of STARS ever played in The East.

Full Orchestra, Chorus and Ballet.

Matinee Today

"RIGOLETTO"

Tonight, Oct. 12th,

"AIDA"

MON., Oct. 13th

"BARBIERE de SIVIGLIA"

TUES., Oct. 14th

"La BOHEME"

WED., Oct. 15th

"CARMEN"

Admission; $4, $3, $2, and $1. Booking at Moutrie's

Book Now

at

MOUTRIE'S

for

"A FULL HOUSE"

Comedy in 3 Acts

By Fred Jackson

Producted by

Dramatic Department

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American Women's Club

Oct. 20, 21, 22—9.15 p.m.

at

CARLTON THEATRE

CHARLES RAY In His Greatest Role

John Alden, the courageous Pilgrim in the "Courtship of Myles Standish," starting at the Carlton Wednesday.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Tonight Oct.

at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

"DEMI-VIRGINS"

OH BOY!

This is a jazz picture.

Fashion show, beautiful girls,

And.....

Well, see it and then say—

"It's A Superb French Film"

—MATINEE—

Today, at 3.15 p.m.

"THE LEAVENWORTH CASE"

RETURNS MARS'S SNUB

Even Astronomers Show Little Interest in Planet

New York, August 24.—Although Mars and Earth were supposed to come within speaking distance last night at 8 o'clock, Daylight Saving Time, their approach caused little concern among the people of New York City. As far as could be learned, no one was late for the theater or missed dinner on account of the greatest proximity of the two words.

Scientific circles were hardly more interested than lay groups. The little observatory on the college green at Columbia was dark and deserted last night, and the watchman gave the reason:

"We can't see a star in the southern sky because of the buildings."

Neither was any watch at Fordham for the two worlds to exchange greetings. It was explained that that institution was not equipped to make observations of such an important event and that the great observatories of the country were depended upon.

Radio enthusiasts probably were the only ones who had the perseverence to stand by in an effort to pick up a message from Mars. Broadcasting Station WOR at Newark was so impressed by weird signals heard on Friday night that John R. Poppele, chief operator, spent all last night listening for a repetition of the signals he believed came from Mars. He first heard the sounds, he said, at 4 o'clock in the morning. He was still "listening in" on the visiting planet early this morning.

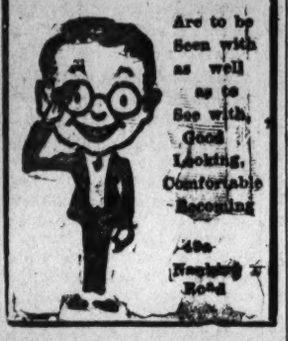
Wrigley's Gum

Cleanses the Teeth

"SCARAMOUCHE"

Rex Ingram produced some mighty big screen spectacles, but never anything quite so good as this.

O.I.C. Glasses



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Commencing Today at 3.15 p.m.

TWO SHOWS DAILY AT 5.30 & 9.15 p.m.

SOL LESSER presents

Baby Peggy in The Great American Heart Story

CAPTAIN JANUARY

by LAURA E. RICHARDS

A Master Production

Released in U.S.A. on July 1924, IT IS BABY PEGGY'S first great production in which the sweetest and biggest of all little stars appears supported by one or the greatest casts of players over assembled including:

Hobart BOSWORTH, Irene RICH, Lincoln STEDMAN, Harry T. MOREY and Barbara TENNANT

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3 DAYS ONLY Sun., Mon., Tues. DAILY MAT'S 3 P M

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My bank-roll's afire, wifie won't let me roam"

And no one will blame her after seeing

MR. *and* MRS.

CARTER DE HAVEN

in their lapse into laps and laughter — based on the big stage comedy

"MY LADY FRIENDS"

Directed by Lloyd Ingraham

B. A. T. TOPICS: Tientsin-Peking Aeroplane Service, Tientsin Chinese Race Club Autumn Races, Kalgan shipping griffins for Shanghai races, etc. etc.

STARTING WEDNESDAY MATINEE 3 p.m.

Charles Ray in

The Courtship of Myles Standish

The Mayflower sailed the stormy sea, covered thousands of miles yet brought the Pilgrims to America. All those stirring days are realistically depicted in this gigantic historical photoplay.

AMAZING AND SENSATIONAL PICTURIZATION OF LONGFELLOW'S CHERISHED ROMANCE

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A complete photoplay in 11 thrilling reels, made and directed entirely by local Chinese at the studio of The Great China Production Ltd. Shanghai.

SEE THE PROGRESS MADE IN SHANGHAI'S "HOLLYWOOD"

PRICTS 60c. $1.00. $1.50. $2.00.

"Twin Beds" Turned Turtle!
"The Girl in the Taxi" lost in the rush to see

Fun for everybody except the platonic millionaire who went out to spread a little sunshine and gathered a storm.

Details Of The China Press Screen Beauty Contest

1. The Contest is open to Chinese men and women only.
2. The object of the contest is to obtain screen types for local motion picture productions.
3. Photographs may be any size but those showing only head and shoulders are preferred.
4. The accompanying coupon must be completely filled out and pasted on the back of every photograph submitted.
5. The coupon may be filled out in Chinese or English.
6. All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Screen Beauty Contest, CHINA PRESS.
7. The prizes to be awarded are:

1st prize—To the man and woman judged the best screen types, a Six Months' Graduation Course in the American Oriental School of Acting.

2nd prize—To the man and woman judged the next best screen types, a Five Weeks' Major Course in the American Oriental School of Acting.

3rd prize.—To the man and woman judged the next best screen types, a Five Weeks' Minor Course in the American Oriental School of Acting.

8. The winning photographs will be displayed in the Pictorial Section of the Sunday edition of THE CHINA PRESS each week.

ENTRANCE COUPON

The Editor,
Screen Beauty Contest,
China Press,

Please enter my photograph in THE CHINA PRESS Screen Beauty Contest.

Name .....

Address .....

Age .....

Height .....

Weight .....

CHINESE TRANSLATION

姓名 住址 年歲 身高 身重

主筆先生大鑒 請將余之照片加入銀幕競賽 圍爲荷

Technique Main Concern Of Screen Directors

BY NAOMI BAILEY

The importance of technique in the art of the screen may be discerned by watching any well-made picture. The chief aim of a good director is perfected technique. A few careless oversights or one incongruous element and a good picture will be ruined.

It is as irritating to the dramatic artist to see a bit of "slap-stick" inserted into an otherwise sincere picture as it is for a painter to see one technical imperfection spoil a uniformly good painting. By "slap-stick" is meant an effect intended to produce a laugh without regard for reality. For instance, in a picture recently shown here, a horse race is depicted, the hero is thrown from his steed, sits dazedly on the ground for a moment, then catching his speeding horse by the tail, floats airily to the animal's back and incidentally, wins the race. Burlesque, sponsored by Mack Sennet and most popularly interpreted by Ben Turpin, has its strength in exaggeration, and here "slap-stick" has its place. Again, a dream episode, such as that in THE KID, indulges "slap-stick" as a legitimate exaggeration. But drama, whether comic or serious, to be real must be a sincere, unexaggerated interpretation.

How to gain this sincerity becomes again a question of technique. Perhaps in no other profession are there as many details to be considered in order to attain to an artistic standard. Of the purely technical details of the screen, the tempo of the action is undoubtedly of greatest importance. The most interesting scene can be ruined for the audience by jerky or blurred gestures or by a promenade which assumes the speed of a running race. Inasmuch as the camera registers action at least 25 percent more quickly than actuality, a picture of "natural action" would be a magnified Punch and Judy show. For instance, if the screen actor turns his head naturally to look at someone standing beside him, his face is apt to photograph as a mere blur. Therefore before the camera, apparently unconscious of time or action, the head and eyes turn slowly toward the object. Again, if the motion picture actor picks up a book from the table *naturally* as he would do it in real life, the movement would be a jerk on the screen. Picking up a book slowly, so that it registers as *natural*, has cost many an "extra" his job, because it looked so easy. It would take many columns to describe the fundamentals of screen technique in use today or even to point out the important principles of screen action—the crosses and positions in which the actor must be versed before he is "screen broke."

Screen technique involves a series of subtle trickeries by which is obtained a seemingly natural picture. It is unnecessary for the actor to know every detail of screen production. There are certain fundamentals he must know, however, to do the simplest scene, and these cannot be acquired in a minute. The real responsibility of a picture depends, of course, on the director, and a great genius, like Griffith or Lubitsch, can make an actor out of seemingly unpromising material, but because of the enormous commercial loss involved in delay, no foreign director will attempt to train purely raw material during the shooting of a picture.

The most looked for attributes in a screen actor are talent AND the ability to be moulded quickly by the director into whatever mood or characterisation is required. With the rapid fire changes of emotional action, no director can have the patience for a star to work herself into the proper "mood". When he says, "Register anger", the actor cannot wait for someone to heckle her into a rage. She will, if she be an artist, register anger on the spot. To be sure, tears are often induced by music, but the trained actor has little need of this crutch for emotional lameness. It is not likely, for example, that a director need tell Pola Negri how to express anger or Lillian Gish pathos. It is a deplorable thing that *any* actor should have to be told how to raise his hand or lower his head, but no one can act with ease until his body is liberated by technique for spontaneous action.

Once in awhile we hear of an extra suddenly becoming a star, but it is because of unusual beauty or evident talent which a far-seeing director has discerned, but it must also be remembered that most extras have worked *as extras* for years and have learned the fundamentals of screen action in this way. Again every new star with good directing improves from picture to picture—proof enough that hard work, study and real experience make the successful screen actor.

Our greatest example of unstinted work is our beloved Mary Pickford. Talent she has, certainly, (even as a child she was an actor with David Belasco) beauty, and personality most of all, but, if you ask Mary Pickford to what she owes her greatest success, she will invariably reply, "To hard work". Concentration, untiring, zealous application, is the secret of all success in screen art.

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YES...AND CATS.

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HENNESSY

★★★ **BRANDY**

BOBBIE AND HIS PA

BY WM. F. KIRK

Thare was a convenshun in our town last week, the American Leejun boys was here & thay had a fine time, I was one of the boy scouts & our job was to show them the town but thay was too fast for us, all we cud do was to tag after them & try to catch them, I know now why thay was too fast for the Kiser and his trupes, gee, I was tired wen thay was gone.

Those are fine lot of yung men, wife, sed Pa.

Our ladys club dident think so, sed Ma, thay were vary ruff in sum of thare anticks, Ma sed.

Boys will be boys, sed Pa.

For hevings saik, deer, sed Ma, do not use that silly Fraze so offen. Every time a groan up man maiks a fool of hisself, sed Ma, his friends jest laff & say Boys will be boys. Those soljers are groan up men, thay are not boys, sed Ma.

Men are always boys, deer, sed Pa. Jest large boys looking for simpathy & luv.

You doant say so, sed Ma kind of snearing. You are not in need of much simpathy & luv, are you, that you need to go around looking for it, sed Ma.

I dident meen looking for it xcep at hoam, sed Pa kind of quick, but all men likes to have thare wifes unner-stand them & pet them wen things go rong at the offis, etc., sed Pa.

But you nevver tell me wen things go rong at the offis, sed Ma. You nevver give me a chanst to pet you & feel sorry for you, sed Ma.

Well, of course I am a X-cepshunal gent, sed Pa, things seldum evver go rong with me, sed Pa. But lots of poor geezers have trubbel & croses to bare, sed Pa, & thare wifes gives them the raz wen thay shud feel soury for them, sed Pa. That is what fills the dy-vorce cort, sed Ma.

No, sed Ma, other wimmen feel soury for them, that is what fills the dy-vorce cort, sed Ma.

We will not argew in the presents of our little son, sed Pa.

You know it is the trewth I speek, sed Ma.

We will not dis-cuss it, sed Pa.

Of course we will not, sed Ma, you are floored & you know it, sed Ma. That is why you wud like to change the subjeck.

Then Pa looked up at the ceeling kind of sad & sed Oh, what did I evver do that in my middel age I shud be nagged by the wife for wich I have did so much for, sed Pa.

Then Ma laffed & I laffed too, & Pa looked sharp at me & sed What are you snickering at, Bobbie?

I was jest thinking of a good joak I herd, I sed. Two Irish gents was talking & one of them sed. War is a terribul thing, aint it, Pat? & Pat sed Yes, thare is jest one thing worse, & that is no war at all.

I will now cloaze.

WHAT NEURASTHENIA IS

Its Characteristic Symptoms.

Neurasthenia is a condition of exhaustion of the nervous system. The causes are varied. Continuous work, mental or physical, without proper vacation periods, without proper attention to diet and exercise, also worry over the struggle for success, are the most common causes. Excesses of almost any kind may produce it. Sometimes diseases like influenza, malaria, or the low fever of the Tropics will cause neurasthenia. So also will a severe shock, intense anxiety or grief.

The symptoms are over-sensitiveness, irritability, a disposition to worry over trifles, headache, possibly nausea.

The treatment is one of nutrition of the nerve cells, requiring a non-alcoholic tonic. As the nerves get their nourishment from the blood the treatment must be directed toward building up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and with proper regulation of the diet have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia. A tendency to anaemia, or bloodlessness, shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, $1.50 per bottle, $8 for six bottles, post free. Write for free booklet on nervous disorders. It contains a chapter on the home treatment of neurasthenia.

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Dinner Will be Served
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Old Parisien Orchestra

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Correspondent Who Ventured To Kiangsu's Front Line Considers Sector Great Compliment To Chi's General Staff

BY MILES A. GOLDRICK

Soochow, Oct. 9.—I had heard and read various reports as to the danger and difficulty of getting to the front and when I started out with Mr. H. A. Matsinger of Soochow as my interpreter, we resolved to get up past the gun pits which is the usual boundary for the war correspondents.

So, one night about twelve o'clock we went down to the Soochow railway station and boarded the engine of a Quinsan bound troops train. We had on light clothing for we knew that we would have to take a choice of freezing at night or sweltering during the day and we decided the former would be preferable. As time passed we decided it was the wrong hunch for even if we leaned against the boiler, we froze on the windward side. Our food supply consisted of four boiled eggs and after we had rolled around with the motion of the engine for a while I reached in my pocket for a cigarette and drew forth the remains, that is, all that could be scraped up of our next day's rations. However, we weren't downhearted—at least not then.

We finally pulled into Quinsan and got our first taste of war. Although it is a long way from the front, still it is headquarters and supply base for a large area. The station platform was piled high with bags and boxes of all sorts, guns, firewood, umbrellas, an enormous quantity of puncake-like bread, and spread over everything were dozens of coolies trying to catch the proverbial forty winks. Wherever there wasn't a coolie there were at least a million flies trying the same stunt and binding everything together was a most excrutiating odor. The smells at the front are the most noticeable thing there and I am going to collect a few hundred different ones in bottles and sell them for poison gas. Really, you lose sight of all the heroic side of war after a few hours because there are absolutely no sanitary arrangements and soldiers, horses and war correspondents wallow together in a sea of filth.

It was now about 2 a.m. and we were thinking of our nice warm beds at home when our engine driver let out a yell, and we hopped back on board again, bound for Anting. The same old story of baking stomach and freezing back was repeated although I did manage to catch a little sleep while perched on a tin of oil. The sky was just showing streaks of gray when we arrived and knowing from previous experience that we couldn't go any further at night, a bench was appropriated and we carried on until dawn with the company of two curious sentries.

Anting station is out by itself in the open country and is surrounded by tents and shelters of all descriptions. Wherever there is a bit of dry ground a group of soldiers is quartered and consequently in an open country the camp is very scattered. For a mile or so along the track there are abandoned railway cars and each one is used as barracks or storehouse by the soldiers. You can tell their rank by the class of car they occupy, General Chi and his private car down to the flat cars under which the coolies sleep. About every fifty feet along the right of way the men have dug little ovens which are always in use and adding their particular incense to the general conglomeration.

We were aware of dawn when a sergeant came walking down the tracks and telling the men in a gentle voice to get up. It seemed a much more pleasant way to be awakened than the customary rousting out we got during the world war. We shook off our drowsiness and started down the track passing a row of occupied coffins. It seemed as if they must have stood there for a week and when we passed a couple of corpses as yet unattended, the far off rattle of machine guns didn't seem so interesting. However, we hurried on and came to the path which leads to the front. It may have been a good path once but now it was ankle deep in mud and we had some narrow escapes from catastrophe before we mastered the art of keeping our feet. The men were all out by now and bowed and scraped as we went by although they were probably thinking that we were silly asses to be there when we didn't have to be. We began thinking the same way after a few minutes for as it got warmer the mud got deeper, the flies thicker, the smells smellier and the front closer.

We were picking our way across a bridge when a soldier came hurrying by, Anting bound. He burst out in a splutter that there was to be a big attack at eight o'clock and that we had better go back with him and save our skins. We assured him that the Chegiang pullets would have to go around a corner to hit us and marched away again with the old Texas step, three steps and a kick to get rid of the mud. Passing two covered guns on flat cars we came onto the old trenches which have been left behind and then into the second line of the present system. Here there were a great number of men resting and eating. The trenches were well equipped with chairs and tables that they had taken from deserted houses and with their red and green umbrellas overhead the affair from a distance had the appearance of a lawn party. The men were very cordial and after giving us advice and directions we passed on.

We began to notice a total absence of the usual soldiers ahead of us but placed it to the closeness to the breakfast hour. Suddenly a soldier commenced yelling at the top of his voice from a clump of trees nearby and thinking that he wanted our help we ran over to him. No sooner had we left the track than a shower of bullets came ricochetting down the right of way. As soon as the soldier explained that we had almost walked into the Chekiang trenches we sat down with a bump and began to think of home and mother. After we had somewhat recovered our breath and nerve we decided that as long as we were this far we would go ahead and see the rest of the show. The soldier was convoying a coolie carrying two pails of particularly evil smelling milk and with him as a guide we plunged into a thicket. My previous expectation of conditions along the firing time were entirely shattered before we had gone far. I had pictured the ground covered with corpses and the fields full of shell holes. We occasionally saw the marks of the "duds" or defective shells that the Chekiang gunners usually use and they make very artistic little furrows in the ground but nothing more. It is only during an attack or bombardment that any gruesome sights are seen. As we passed a little farmhouse we could see its occupants and a group of soldiers sunning themselves or preparing breakfast.

We emerged from the thicket and just as we started across an open field, something whizzed by and kicked up the dirt. Looking hastily to the left we got a terrific shock. Here were the Kiangsu trenches about fifty yards away with the Chekiang trenches in plain sight just beyond. We threw appearances aside and went across the field at a half crouching run and whenever we heard the whine of a bullet overhead our noses almost scraped the ground. And our guide, the heartless wretch ambled along after us laughing like a demon.

We gained the shelter of a canal bank and for the second time tried to compose our ruffled feelings amidst a constant stream of laughter and remarks from a swarm of men who immediately surrounded us. A coolie came up and much to our surprise started speaking excellent French. It turned out that he had been in France for three years with the Coolie Corps and he proudly displayed a medal that he had received. We met two more later on who had seen the same service and they were tickled to death at a chance of airing their French before their gaping comrades.

An officer, noticing the commotion, came over and led us to regimental headquarters. This outfit turned out to be a mixed Kiangsu regiment of the sixth division and they were holding a small salient just opposite Huangtu town. Every one insisted that due to an imminent Chekiang attack we clear out but after a few minutes of Mr. Matzinger's persuasion and a gift of some cigarettes, an officer volunteered to lead us to a listening post.

He buckled on a mammoth Lueger automatic and we started crawling thru a bamboo thicket. The path was laid knee-deep with straw to deaden any sound and when we were motioned to take off our hats and make no sound I got a very twitchy feeling right between my shoulders. We crawled and crawled and landed in a ruined house by means of a convenient shell hole. Sneaking to a window I found that we were in advance of the Kiangsu trenches and could plainly see the men having breakfast on the Chekiang side.

There were half a dozen men sleeping in the post but a couple of observers were directing a mountain gun battery by means of field glasses and a telephone. Everyone was very cordial but insisted that we leave for fear of our health and as we thought the same thing, we didn't argue.

The officers at headquarters had a guide waiting for us when we got back and after exchanging compliments we left, followed by a string of bowing men to the edge of the field when they discreetly stopped. One of the most curious things at the front is the great politeness that is kept up in any place or condition.

Well, we furnished a little more amusement by sprinting back to safety and after some weary hungry hours reached Quinsan where Mr. Glendening, the correspondent's "angel," gave us some cheery words and some excellent refreshment and put us on a train for Soochow.

Until some one gets through to the Chekiang trenches Mr. Matzinger and I will claim the record for going the furthest and we also claim several unofficial sprinting records. Seriously speaking though, the Huangtu sector is a great compliment to the Kiangsu General Staff. An admirable system of trenches and gun pits is laid out and the defense is impregnable. The Huangtu river is all that keeps the men from sweeping through to Shanghai and soon as this difficulty is overcome I will venture to say that nothing can stop General Chi.

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MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, October 13, 1924, Commencing at 10 a.m.

Cause No. 2254, Koh Shun Kee, As Lee Casing Co. v. Block & Co. Motion to set. Schuhl & Schoenfeld; Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder.

Cause No. 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod. Motion for Bill of Particulars. Fleming & Allman; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2429, China Motors, Ltd. v. Charles F. Garry. Hearing on Appeal from Hankow Consular Court. Fessenden, Holcomb & Snyder; Schuhl & Schoenfeld.

HEARINGS:

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; on motion to set; assigned.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; on motion to set; assigned.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; on motion to set; assigned.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; on motion to set; assigned.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2496, In re estate of James H. Pyke, deceased; on petition for admission of will to probate; submitted.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 1993, Harder v. Harder; testimony taken of plaintiff and D. Martins; submitted.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2486, Fair v. Fair; testimony taken of Dr. A. Renner; C. Fair, N. E. Lurton, M. A. Rosario; submitted.

October 7, 1924, Cause No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. A. S. Allan and L. W. Hartigan; testimony taken of plaintiff; and A. S. Allan; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

October 4, 1924, Civil No. 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; testimony taken of plaintiff; submitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 684, U. S. v. L. Siegman; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 680, U. S. v. H. M. Saydah; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 681, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 682, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 683, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 686, U. S. v. J. Edwards; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 679, U. S. v. J. Logan; complaint withdrawn.

October 6, 1924, Crim. No. 685, U. S. v. F. Endaya; testimony taken of E. Castilho, defendant, and Wong Ting Sang; submitted.

October 6, 1924, Crim. No. 687, U. S. v. P. P. McNulty; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

JUDGMENTS & ORDERS:

October 1, 1924, Cause No. 2470, In re Henry E. Morton's will; order admitting will to probate.

October 2, 1924, Cause No. 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; order of dismissal.

October 3, 1924, Cause No. 2502, Siegman v. Siegman; order for service by publication.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2496, In re estate of James H. Pyke, deceased; order denying admission of will to probate.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; sentence.

(By the Commissoner)

October 4, 1924, Civil No. 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; judgment for plaintiff.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 684, U. S. v. L. Siegman; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 680, U. S. v. H. M. Saydah; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 681, U. S. v. E. I. Basha; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 682, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; defendant fined $6, costs remitted.

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 683, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

October 6, 1924, Crim. No. 686, U. S. v. J. Edwards; sentence.

October 6, 1924, Crim. No. 685, U. S. v. F. Endaya; defendant fined $5, costs remitted.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 687, U. S. v. P. P. McNulty; defendant fined $10 and costs.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING:

October 14, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2481, Lee Kwei Ling v. L. E. Brown.

October 16, 1924, 10 a.m. Cause No. 2485, Wai Su Sz v. S. A. Moss.

October, 16, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane.

October 16, 1924, 11 a.m. Cause No. 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.

October 28, 1924, 10 am., Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporaton et al.

October 29, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod.

October 30, 1924, 10 am., Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co., Inc.

November 4, 1924, 10 a.m., Cause No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS:

September 30, 1924, Cause No. 2424, Susie Chow et al v. Asia Banking Corporation; plaintiffs reply to defendant's brief.

October 1, 1924, Cause No. 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; plea to the jurisdiction.

October 1, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.

October 1, 1924, Cause No. 2499, The American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; petition; summons issued.

October 1, 1924, Cause No. 2456, A. Thiele v. R. A. Burr; affidavit of publication.

October 2, 1924, Cause No. 2266, H. Law et al v. C. W. Corbaley; writ of execution issued.

October 2, 1924, Cause No. 2483, Standard Products Co. v. C. H. Lavers; motion to dismiss.

October 2, 1924, Cause No. 2480, L. K. Taylor & Co. v. J. F. Woodworth; marshal's return of summons.

October 2, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; marshal's return of writ of execution.

October 3, 1924, Cause No. 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; information.

October 3, 1924, Cause No. 2095, Olivier & Co. v. The Kearny Co.; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.

October 3, 1924, Cause No. 2502, Siegman v. Siegman; complaint; affidavit.

October 4, 1924, Cause No. 2400, F. A. Foster v. G. Crane; motion to set.

October 4, 1924, Cause No. 2494, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; motion to set.

October 4, 1924, Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co., Inc.; motion to set.

October 4, 1924, Cause No. 2354, J. P. Tarasoff v. Oriental Motor Co.; motion to set.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2295, Slutsky et al. v. International Banking Corporation; motion to dismiss.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2489, Hip Ho Company v. Importers Commission Co., Inc.; motion to dismiss.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2499, The American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motor Inc.; Marshal's return of summons.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2448, F. Diaz et al. v. S. S. "Owego;" Marshal's return of writ.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2378, Tong Jack Hing v. A. Teodoro; Marshal's return of writ of execution.

October 6, 1924, Cause No. 2501, U. S. v. A. Hulse; final commitment issued.

October 7, 1924, Cause No. 2503, U. S. v. R. Quiamson; information; warrant issued; Marshal's return of warrant.

October 7, 1924, Cause No. 2411, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; stipulation.

October 7, 1924, Cause No. 2450, Heng Dah Cotton Mill v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; stipulation.

October 7, 1924, Cause No. 2302, E. Greenfield v. L. Siegman; affidavit; motion.

October 7, 1924, Cause No. 2487, L. L. Wilbur v. American Chinese Steam Navigation Co. Inc.; answer to counterclaim.

(By the Commissioner)

September 30, 1924, Civil No. 153, H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; Marshal's return of writ of execution.

October 1, 1924, Civil No. 183, Mission Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; complaint; summons issued.

October 1, 1924, Crim. No. 679, U. S. v. J. Logan; complaint; bond.

October 1, 1924, Estate No. 45, In re Philip L. Bickel's will; affidavit of publication.

October 1, 1924, Estate No 46, In re estate of David Weiss, deceased; affidavit of publication.

October 1, 1924, Estate No. 48, In re estate of Wm. P. McLaren, deceased; affidavit of publication.

October 2, 1924, Crim. No. 683, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; complaint.

October 2, 1924, Crim. No. 684, U. S. v. L. Siegman; complaint.

October 2, 1924, Crim. No. 682, U. S. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; complaint.

October 2, 1924, Crim. No. 862, U. S. v. A. E. Taylor; complaint.

October 2, 1924, Crim. No. 684, U. S. v. L. Siegman; complaint.

October 2, 1924, Civil No. 182, Haskins & Sells v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; Marshal's return of summons.

October 2, 1924, Civil No. 183, Mission Etrangeres v. H. S. Carey; Marshal's return of summons.

October 3, 1924, Crim. No. 685, U. S. v. F. Endaya; complaint; warrant issued; Marshal's return of warrant.

October 3, 1924, Civil No. 178, P. Martin v. A. S. Allan; notice of motion.

October 3, 1924, Civil No. 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. B. D. Stewart; Marshal's return of writ of execution

October 4, 1924, Crim. No. 686, U. S. v. J. Edwards; complaint.

October 4, 1924, Civil No. 95, W. Frederick v. A. G. Fuller; Marshal's return of writ of execution.

October 6, 1924, Crim. No. 687, U. S. v. P. P. McNulty; complaint.

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H93 The Oxford. Fine quality box calf, soles of solid oak, bark-tanned butt leather. Goodyear welted.
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RESULTS:

Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes	Nos.	Prizes
01034	5	01091	5	01104	5	01124	5	01205	5	01225	5
01367	**20**	**Fourth Prize**		**01368**	**500**	**01369**	**20**	01448	5	01464	5
01577	5	01579	5	01713	5	01735	5	01789	5	01901	5
02041	5	02078	5	02196	5	02211	5	02213	5	02225	5
02351	5	02394	5	02472	5	02485	5	02560	5	02618	5
02689	5	02699	5	02700	5	02821	5	**02827**	**10**	**Fifth Prize**	
02828	**300**	**02829**	**10**	03470	10	03503	5	03535	5	03624	5
03628	5	03756	5	04092	5	04157	5	04169	5	04178	5
04216	5	04406	10	04563	5	04612	5	04631	5	04651	5
04738	5	04802	5	04924	5	04979	5	04991	5	05004	5
05024	5	05035	10	05053	5	05086	5	05093	5	05303	5
05304	5	05312	40	05492	5	05663	5	05670	5	05727	5
05763	5	05784	5	05795	5	05981	5	06019	5	06040	5
06041	5	06301	5	06336	5	06619	5	06745	5	06806	5
07064	5	07067	5	07077	5	07140	5	07203	5	07293	5
07318	5	07359	10	07417	5	07438	5	07457	5	07466	5
07611	5	07793	10	08009	5	08094	5	08099	5	08200	5
08297	5	08298	5	08499	5	08612	5	08615	5	08620	5
08725	5	08745	5	08747	5	08766	10	08779	5	08808	5
08926	10	08953	5	08968	5	08981	5	09016	5	09100	5
09130	5	09190	5	09762	5	09897	5	10052	5	10136	5
10263	5	10298	5	10333	10	10364	5	10439	5	10499	5
10538	5	10599	5	10648	5	10744	5	10846	40	10875	10
10926	40	10956	5	10970	5	11029	5	11061	5	11355	10
11543	5	11624	5	11665	5	11790	5	12211	5	12276	5
12624	5	12653	40	12757	5	12901	5	12967	5	13154	5
13284	5	13347	5	13388	5	13480	5	13515	5	13545	5
13741	40	13885	5	14070	10	14261	5	**14317**	**50**	**Second Prize**	
14318	**2000**	**14319**	**50**	14336	5	14346	5	14371	5	14562	5
14579	5	14638	5	14709	5	14780	5	14790	5	14794	5
14818	5	14862	5	15580	5	15818	5	15957	5	16227	5
16286	5	16421	5	16545	5	16788	5	16797	5	17113	5
17157	5	17198	5	17241	5	17311	5	17353	5	17429	5
17466	40	17518	5	17599	5	17614	5	17642	5	17657	5
17726	5	17824	5	**17854**	**30**	**Third Prize**		**17855**	**1000**	**17856**	**30**
18342	5	18799	5	18847	5	18916	5	19049	5	19050	5
19074	5	19092	10	19423	5	19434	5	19460	5	19531	5
19572	5	19586	5	20262	5	20265	10	20291	5	20469	5
20503	5	20661	5	20687	5	20704	5	**20725**	**100**	**First Prize**	
20726	**20000**	**20727**	**100**	20737	5	20766	5	20857	5	20906	5
20920	5	21052	5	21078	5	21083	5	21953	5	21987	5
21994	5	22002	5	22069	5	22162	5	22238	5	22410	5
22496	5	22525	5	22568	5	22578	5	22624	5	22628	5
22889	5	23004	5	23011	5	23032	5	23054	5	23106	5
23108	5	23184	10	23375	5	23416	10	23468	5	23473	5
23556	5	23617	5	23619	5	23687	5	23743	5	23745	5
23762	5	23832	5	23950	5	24034	5	24061	5	24090	5
24176	5	24222	5	24230	5	24451	5	24493	5	24518	40
24572	5	24670	5	24689	5	25019	5	25089	5	25091	5
25178	5	25266	5	25269	5	25310	5	25365	5	25560	10
25607	5	25739	5	25865	5	25905	10	25999	5	26000	5
26047	5	26070	5	26116	5	26140	5	26185	5	26240	5
26354	5	26731	5	26742	5	26749	5	26769	5	26781	5
26821	5	26896	5	27262	10	27354	5	27364	10	27597	5
27690	40	27719	5	27764	5	28021	5	28376	5	28391	5
28398	5	29370	10	29378	40	29406	5	29434	5	29453	40
29477	5	29499	5	29571	5	29803	5	29812	5	30180	5
30279	5	30349	5	30385	5	30477	5	30479	5	30672	5
30684	5	30788	5								

For numbers terminating with 6 (one terminal figure similar to the first prize) $4
" " " " 8 (one " " " " " second ") $3
" " " " 26 (two " figures " " " first ") $5
" " " " 55 (two " " " " " third ") $4
" " " 68 (" " " " " " fourth ") $4
" " " 28 (" " " " " " fifth ") $4

The numbers terminating with 26 are drawing only one prize of $5.

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大陸報 The China Press 大陸報

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA
TOWN HALL
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12,
at 9.15 p.m.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Programme Includes:—
Lalo's Overture "Le Roi d'Ys"
Handel's Concerto G minor for Oboe with Stringed Orchestra Accomp.
SOLOIST: MR. F. FELICANI (Oboe).
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GALLERY-FREE.
(For full programme see news columns).
70806 O 12

Annual Service for Seafarers

This service which is a thanksgiving to God for mercies vouchsafed to Seafarers of the British Empire during the past year will be held on Wednesday evening the 22nd. October, 1924, in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, at 9.00 p.m.

All members of H. M. Navy and Merchant Service, their Allies and Friends are cordially invited to attend. Undress Uniform.

Similar services of the above are being held in all the principal centres of the Realm.

Preacher:—The Rev. T. W. Hall, M. A., Chaplain.
W. A. WILLIS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
The Missions to Seamen in Shanghai
70822

S.S. "Persia" from Trieste via Ports.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above steamer will be held at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.'s Hongkew Wharf on Tuesday, October 14th, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Angus & Co., Marine Surveyors.

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DIRECTOR OF DYESTUFFS SALES FOR CHINA
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Shanghai Oct. 1, 1924.
70724

Shanghai A. D. C.
Notice

The Committee propose to produce one or more (extra) Vaudeville performances during the coming season and are anxious to get into touch with all available local amateur talent. Will all those willing to take part in these or other of the Club's productions kindly send in their names to "The Hon. Secretary, Shanghai A. D. C., The Lyceum Theatre" as soon as possible.

A meeting of all those interested will be held at the Lyceum Theatre at an early date.

By Order of the Committee,
Shanghai A. D. C.
70784 O 12

S.S. "President Hayes" Voy No. 3 W. from New York.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of Ship's damaged cargo ex the s.s. "President Hayes" V No. 3-W. will be held at the Dollar Pat Lien Chien Wharf on Wednesday, October 15th, at 9.00 a.m. when Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors will be in attendance dence. Our ferry launch "Dah Lay" leaves Custom's Jetty at 8.30 a.m. 70790 O 13

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MAJESTIC HOTEL
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1st NOVEMBER, 1924
at 8 p.m.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.
MAJESTIC HOTEL
BALL ROOM
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Commercial News

European Stability Will Assist American Trade

Washington, Aug. 26.—Definite promises of improved business conditions in the United States following upon a solution of Europe's economic problems under the operation of the Dawes' plan for the payment of German reparation were held out today by Secretary Hoover. Analyzing the effect of settled conditions abroad upon this country, Mr. Hoover took the position that the United States stood to reap substantial benefits from world stability.

MINIMISES COMPETITION

"The general impulse to the world," he said, "to be had from a revival of hopes and confidence is likely to expand our business in every respect."

Prospects of increased competition for American goods in foreign markets as a result of a change in the affairs of Europe were minimised by Mr. Hoover, who looked for an expansion of agricultural exports, principally animal foodstuffs. He further forecast a withdrawal of foreign capital from this country with the rise of interest rates abroad, regarding such a movement as highly desirable in view of the constant danger of inflation to which the United States is subjected because of its excessive stocks of gold. He observed a tendency to anticipate the results of the London conference and contended that the recent rise in crop prices in this country was partly attributable to that tendency.

"The recuperation of Europe," Mr. Hoover said, "will intensify competition in a great many industries, but parallel with this recuperation will grow an expansion of consumption. A recovery of Europe in volume of employment means an immediate increase in consumption and makes an increased demand for farm products. New encouragement will be given European merchants and banks and they will branch out into new markets that are neutral so far as they and we are concerned. A large part of our exports are not competitive as we have succeeded in manufacturing products with mass production and uniform standards. These industries can hold their own under any competition.

DEMAND FOR ANIMAL PRODUCTS

"The immediate demand is for animal products, as distinguished from breadstuffs when there is a revival of agricultural exports, which will be the first mark of stability of foreign currency and foreign exchange, and consequent withdrawal of capital in the United States. There is a large amount of capital in the United States seeking refugee from European instability.

This withdrawal of foreign capital, according to Mr. Hoover, would work to reduce the extent to which this country would be called upon for loans and credit after the Dawes plan is working. He explained that this foreign capital would be attracted home by the prospect of better returns and stable exchange would remove the need for gold deposits in the United States as insurance against exchange fluctuations. Withdrawal of this capital would do no harm, but would in the long run strengthen the situation here, he added, because of the dangers of inflation from excess gold. The effect of this withdrawal of capital would eventually be reflected in a rise of interest rates in this country, he believed.

TENDENCY TO ANTICIPATE

"There is another tendency of this settlement," Mr. Hoover continued. "Like all operations of this kind of great promise there is a tendency to anticipate results. Employment will increase in Europe in anticipation, industry will pick up in anticipation of increased demand and prices will rise in anticipation of increased demand. These very anticipations in themselves offer an increased stability."

Although expressing himself as confident of the results of adoption of the Dawes report, Mr. Hoover said he could not predict with any certainty when they would be visible. He explained that the results of known economic phenomena could be accurately forecast, but whether they would require months or years to develop would remain to be seen.

KOBE MAY EMPLOY SOON AMERICAN SILK EXPERTS

Move Is Connected With Step To Develop Trade Abroad

The idea of engaging American silk testing experts by the Kobe Silk Testing House and abolishing the present system in which the Japanese experts are supreme, is gaining ground among silk merchants in the Kwansai, it is reported. This problem is connected with the proposed extension of right invested with the National Silk Testing House in Yokohama by the Government as a measure for developing Japan's silk trade with foreign countries. The Government authorities are now conducting a careful study on the compulsory testing system to be adopted in the national silk testing house as to whether this system is advantageous to the future prosperity of Japan's silk trade.

The trouble is that in the event this compulsory system is enforced in the Yokohama testing house what position the Kobe Silk Testing House will have to assume. Kwansai silk people concerned are fearing that silk thus tested in Yokohama will have to be regarded as standard Japanese silk and that this means, if operated a telling blow to the future of the silk trade of Kobe which is now coming into prominence. It is a question whether the Government will enforce the compulsory testing method in the Kobe testing house, which is not a Governmental institution. In supposition of the possible realization of this compulsory system in the future, counter steps are considered by the Kobe silk authorities, it is reported.

AMERICAN SERVICES NEEDED

The engagement of services of American silk testing experts is the first plan, it is said, favored by them in view of the fact that Kobe must carry out vigorous testing independently of the Government system through these American experts, so that Kobe silk may become popular on the American markets.

The Kobe merchants are considering the interests of silk consumers in America and thus are intending to engage the services of American silk testing experts.

CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION VOICED.

Opposite opinions are, however, advanced by some of the conservative element in that the interfernce of American experts in the inspection of Japan's foremost export, saying that this impairs the dignity of this country. This problem has not yet, however, progressed far enough to tell in what condition the silk testing be gone through by American experts.

Steps are also considered by Kwansai silk interests for a speedy recognition of the Kobe municipal silk testing house by the Government as the authorized conditioning institution equal in rank to the national testing house in Yokohama. This opinion is now gradually lifting its head among the parties concerned and a movement to that effect will be started shortly.

Helps Over Hard Places

Diluted with a little sweetened water, Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy is easy to take and almost instantly eases sudden and intense stomach pains, cramps and intestinal disorders. A mother is perfectly safe in giving it for those stomach aches so inseparable from childhood. Sold and recommended everywhere.

AMERICANS BUY FEWER SHOES NOW, DECLARES TANNER

One Less Pair For Every Third Person, Is Report

New York, Sept. 11.—One less pair of shoes is being made for every third person in the United States, according to Fraser Moffatt, President of the Tanners' Council of America, 41 Park Row, a clearing house for the tanning industry. Mr. Moffatt says this curtailment in footwear reflects the more important deflation in leather throughout the country which, in turn, promises a wholesome recovery for the industry after long overproduction.

Mr. Moffatt sees the current decrease in stocks of leathers equivalent to "the overcoats of 3,580,000 cattle." In remarking parenthetically on some of the caprices which affect the leather market he notes particularly the importance of feminine whims. This season, he says, the manufacturers played for a "color year" in women's shoes, but women took it into their heads to go in almost exclusively for blacks and patent leathers.

"The tanning industry," Mr. Moffatt reviews, "long in the bottom of the pit, is beginning to climb up. Grief has been the lot of the tanners for the past four years. Captain Perry of the whaling brig Kingston, sailing out of Nantucket 100 years ago, sheathed his vessel with leather in order to prevent the attacks of salt-water worms. That was an inspiration on his part; he thought that the leather would blunt the teeth of the teredo, but he wasn't quite sure. The tanners, operating on a by-product as a raw material, exposed to all sorts of speculative movements, have been a good deal in the position of the whaling captain."

A BIG DECREASE IN STOCKS

"The public will be interested to know," says Mr. Moffatt, "that the whittling down process of heavy surplus stocks of sole leather has resulted in a very much more comfortable position. The normal monthly consumption of sole leather in this country is about the equivalent of the overcoats of 750,000 cattle—1,500,000 sides.

"The decrease in stocks within the year has been the equivalent of 7,160,000 sides of all forms of leather supply, immediate and prospective. Of course the shoe manufacturer has had to curtail his production during this period, because he has not been as happy as he was in 1923. His operations saw a decline in the first half of this year of 30,000,000 pairs, the equivalent of one pair of the United States. Even with man and child in the population of the United States. Even with this curtailment of shoe production, tanners are holding steadily to their mark."

The pre-war quality of leather has been improved, he continues. "Never in the history of the tanning industry has the American product of sole and upper leather been so good. Under the stress of war conditions the care "requisite to produce a fine product was available only in homeopathic doses, but since that time the old standards have been improved upon, as is evident by a constant increase in the volume of exports.

WORRY OVER WOMEN'S WHIM

"The world is our judge," says Mr. Moffatt. "We don't have to have a committee of experts to tell us whether we are right on wrong. We have to accept the whims of the feminine part of our population and make what they want. The shoe manufacturer sits up nights to keep ahead of the female mind."

Style counsel who are returning from abroad, he notes, report that ever important "Paris influence" still seems to emphasise the "color" shoes on which the makers so far have guessed wrong. One of these "counsel" brings word that, for evening, blond satin, cafe au lait and champagne colored satin slippers are being worn at the smart resorts around Paris. For daytime year suede and kid "in soft spicy tones of brown" are being shown.

Mr. Moffatt reminds, however, that shoes and shoemakers are not all. "The automobile manufacturer worries the tanner to produce leather which will make fabric look cheap. The smart coat for sport wear was once on the back of a sheep, which found it very comfortable, but not nearly so good looking as the tanner has succeeded in making it. The ingenuity of an artist has devised the most exquisite shades of leather and patterns for shopping bags, which show all the individuality of both the tanner and the original owner of the skins."

The Covered Wagon

See The Covered Wagon And What It Uncovered.

WHAT BATS?

YES...AND CATS.

$13.- per ton SUPREME KITCHEN COAL (Cash With Order) Goods delivered Within 24 hours THE SHANGHAI COAL CO. X 1292-4 N. Shanse Road Tel. N. 1553

ROOMS

RAVIOLI — HOTEL ROYAL — SPAGHETTI

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE Tel. N. 1173

E. VELICOGNA G. CERUTTI PROPRIETORS.

ALL THE BEST

CLEARANCE SALE

25% TO 30% DISCOUNT

FIBRE WARDROBE STEAMER DRESS LEATHER SUITCASES TRUNKS

ORIENTAL LUGGAGE FACTORY,

Corner of NANKING and THIBET ROADS.

N.B.—Not the shop next door, we are the oldest establishment in Shanghai.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on October 7, 1924.

BUTCHER'S MEAT		
Beef	per lb.	20-35
Mutton	"	20-35
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	30-40
FISH		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	"	25-30
Mandarin	"	40-60
Mackerel	"	40-45
Pomfret	"	40-50
Salmon	"	30-35
Samli	"	60-80
Soles	"	40-50
Whitebait	"	none
Hare	"	45-50
Partridge	"	none
GAME POULTRY AND EGGS		
Deer	each	none
Pheasant	"	80-$1.00
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	20-25
Snipe	"	18-20
Woodcock	"	none
Teal	"	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	25-30
Duck	each	50-80
Wild Duck	"	45-50
Geese	"	80-$1.00
Wild Duck	"	45-50
Pigeons	"	20-22
Wild Pigeon	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Eggs	per doz.	30-35
FRUIT		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	15-20
Bananas	"	7-8
Chestnuts	"	18-20
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	6-8
Grapes	"	18-20
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lichees	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	"	none
Manzosteens	ped doz.	none
Oranges	"	$1.20-$1.40
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	"	10-12
Pumeloes	each	16-20
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	12-14
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	per. lb.	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	15-18
VEGETABLES		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	30-40
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	3-5
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-8
Egg Plant	"	8-10
French Beans	"	8-10
Cabbages	each	8-10
Celery	per bunch	none
Cucumber	per lb.	10-12
Carrots	per bunch	5-6
Cauliflower	each	none
Green Corn	"	3-4
Leeks	per bunch	4-5
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	4-5
Peas	per lb.	none
Parsnips	per bunch	5-6
Potatoes	per picul	$2.20-$2.60
Radishes	per bunch	2-3
Tomatoes	per lb.	8-10
Spinach	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
GRAIN AND FLOUR		
Flour American	50 lbs.	$4.25
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Barley	"	$3.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$18.00
MILK		
Chinese dairies per bottle		$0.20
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25

FUEL

Fire Wood	per 40 bundles $1.00
House Coal	per ton Tls. 15.75
Stove Coal	" Tls. 18.75

H. Kilner, Chief Inspector.

"SCARAMOUCHE"

Rex Ingram produced some mighty big screen spectacles, but never anything quite so good as this.

Sir Wm. Crookes O.I.C. Glasses

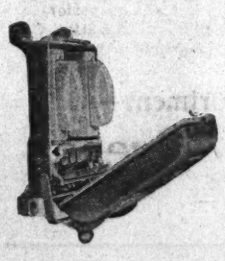
Any Prescription Regardless of the Original Price Whether $10 or $20 at the O.I.C.

$5.00 Any Rx

Sandy Macdonald Scotch Whisky

Garner Quelch & Co., Ltd. 73, 73A Szechuen Road

G.E.C. G.E.C.



When you see Switchgear with this Trade Mark it is Switchgear that has earned a world wide reputation for excellency in manufacture and efficiency in operation.

The General Electric Company (of China) Limited.

1 and 2 Ningpo Road C. 1606 (3 lines)

G.E.C. G.E.C.

ASIA REALTY COMPANY

RENTAL PROPERTIES

We have constant calls from parties wishing to rent houses and residential estates. Whether a group of rental investment houses, a single house or estate, or your own residence during home leave—we can provide tenants for you.

Foreign and Chinese Houses

List your Properties with us

ASIA REALTY COMPANY

SHANGHAI. TEL. C. 8222 13 NANKING ROAD

Style in Clothes Covers A Multitude of Sins!

The suit which one chap would think is snappy another wouldn't care to wear. That's largely a question of taste.

But there is the right and wrong to style which all well dressed men recognize.

Correctness is a bye word here. Our cloths are chosen from the best of English firms and our cut is superb.

New Autumn Materials at the

The W.W. Ahana Co. Ltd.

"Tailors to the discriminating"

Chinese Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Szechuen Road

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Closing Quotations

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. Banks	H.$1,075 B.
Chartered	£20 B.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Mercantile Bk. A-B	£23¼ B.
Mercantile Bank C.	£12¼ B.
P. & O. Banking	£11
Bank of East Asia	H.$96 B.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$725 Sa.
North China	Tls. 136
Union of Canton	H.$238
Yangtsze	$30 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 12
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$180 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$600 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$118 B.
Indo-China Perf.	H.$38
"Shell"	78/9
S'hai Tug ord.	Tls. 82 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 49½
H.C.&M.S.B.Co. Ltd.	H.$40 Sa.
Star Ferry	H.$104 B.
Douglas S.S. Co.	H.$62
Union Waterboat	H.$16¼ B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 20 S.
Oriental Cons.	15/- B.
Raub	H.$5 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$175 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 94½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 6.65
" Pref.	Tls. 5.20 S.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.	Tls. 197
Hongkong Wharf.	H.$205½ B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 119 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 116 B.
Hongkong Lands	H.$119½ B.
Humphreys Estate	H.$22½ Sa.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53
H. & S. Hotel old	H.$22 Sa.
H. & S. Hotel new	H.$21.90
Prince Building Co.	H.$150 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 108
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 11
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 8
Oriental	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Cotton Old	Tls. 47 B.
S'hai Cotton New	Tls. 31
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$425
Green Island (comb	Old 18½ S.
do	New 5 B.
Langkats (Comb.)	Tls. 16¼ B.
Langkats (Single)	Tls. 7½ B.
Loans	Tls. 4.60 B.
Explorations	Tls. 4.40 B.
do (new issue)	Tls. 2.40 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$5½
Llewelyn	Tls. 35
Lane Crawford	Tls. 101 B.
Moutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$ 26 B.
Weeks	$6
Rubbers (local)	
Aima	Tls. 4.90 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.10
Anglo-Java	Tls. 5.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.45 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 S.
Batu Enam 1918	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½
Cheng	Tls. 1
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 1¾
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8¾
Java Consolidated	Tls. 9 B.
Kali Glideks	Tls. 6¾ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9 B.
Karan	Tls. 4¼ S.
Kedah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 0.60
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 3¾ B.
Pengkahlan Durian	Tls. 0.50 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.67½ B
Samagagas	Tls. 0.60
Sockoes	Tls. 0.65
Semambu	Tls. 0.95 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.65 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.35 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 1¾ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7½
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.50
Sungala	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 7 S.
Sua Mangis	Tls. 2.60 B.
S'hai Serambah	Tls. 0.35 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.40
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.62½ L
Tebong	Tls. 1 B.
Tiangbee	Tls. 2.40
Miscellaneous	
C.I.&E.Lumber	Tls. 325
Gulty Dairy	Tls. 11½
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 41 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50 B.
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephones	Tls. 75 B.
S'hai Waterwork R.	Tls. 150
S'hai Waterwork B.	Tls. 152
China Prov. Old	H$18¼ B
China Prov. New	H.$5.30
H'kong Electrics	H.$43½ S.
H'kong Tramways	H.$46½
Dairy Farm	H.$27½ S.
H'kong Ropes. Old	H.$20
H'kong Ropes. New	H.37
China Lights Old	H.$21 B.
China Lights New	H.$14 B.
Peak T'ways Old	H.$21½ B.
Peak T'ways New	H.$4¼ B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, October 11, 1924

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for

£1 at 3/5 1/16 = Tls. 5.74 at 72.85 = $7.88

G.$100 at 78½ = Tls. 127.39 72.85 = $174.87

Ch. Dollars market rate	73.1
Native Interest	03
Copper Cash	275,000
Shanghai Gold	232
Bar Silver	35 7/8
Bank Rate of Discount	4%
Paris on London	86.90
New York on London	449¼
London:	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/5 3/4
Demand	3/5 13/16
New York:	
Telegraphic Transfer	78¼
Demand	78½

H. & S. B. C. Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

Banks' Selling Rates

London T.T.	3/5¾
London Demand	3/5 13/16
London 4 m-s.	3/6
India T.T.	227¼
France T.T.	1500
America T.T.	77¾
Hongkong T.T	70
Japan T.T.	50
Batavia T.T.	205¾
Straits T.T.	67½

BANKS' BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s. Credits	3/7¾
London 4 m-s. Docts	3/8
London 6 m-s. Credits	3/8 1/8
London 6 m-s. Docts.	—
France 4 m-s.	1575
America 4 m-s. L/c.	80¾
Docs.	81¼

American-Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

Selling Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $176.48
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $7.97
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $8.87
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $67.77

Buying Demand Draft

U.S. G.$100.00 = S'hai $171.87
Stg. 1.0.0 = S'hai $7.70
Fcs. 100.00 = S'hai $8.75
Yen. 100.00 = S'hai $65.48

Italian Bank For China

Bank's Selling Rates for:

It. Lire 17.95 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 4.07½ = 1 Tael
It. Lire 8.80 = 1 Yen

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bank's Selling Rates

1 Chervonets = G.$5.30

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Closing Counter Rates

Demand selling on America	78¼
Demand buying on America	79½
Demand selling on London	3/5 7/8
Demand buying on London	3/6 7/8

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied By Sing Tung & Co.)

	Thursday.	Yesterday.
3rd Year 6%	94.00	94.00
5th Year 6%	70.00	70.00
7th Year 6%	57.00	55.80
9th Year 6%	74.90	74.60
6% Consolidated	66.50	66.60
7% Consolidated	69.50	68.80
11th Year 8%	97.00	97.00
96 Millions 8%	23.00	22.70

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association

Business Done

Shanghai, October 11, 1924

OFFICIAL

American Club 8% Debs Tls. 100

UNOFFICIAL

Kedahs Tls. 0.77½
Batu Anams Tls. 0.72 ½
Samagagas Tls. 0.65
S'hai Malay ord. Tls. 2.00

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, October 11, 1924

OFFICIAL

New Eng: (Ord.) Tls. 6.50
Chemors Tls. 0.90
Consolidated Tls. 2.00

UNOFFICIAL

Chinese Reorg. Bonds (British Issue) £70
H. & S. Banks M.$1,100.00
S.M.C. 8% Debs 1921 Tls. 108.00

Hongkong Stocks

Messrs. Ellis & Co. yesterday received the following quotations by cable from Hongkong:

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn. $1,160 buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co. $117½ sales.

Union Insurance Society of Canton $340 buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharfs $208 sellers.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. $173 sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (old) $18½ sellers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new) $5 buyers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (old) $22 sellers.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels (new) $21½ sellers.

China Sugar Refinery Co. $405 buyers.

Hongkong Tramway Co. $45 buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. $600 buyers.

The Italian Bank for China

(Former Sino Italian Bank)

Capital	Gold $1,000,000
Reserve	Gold $ 150,000
fully paid	

Head Office: Shanghai.

Branches:
Shanghai and Tientsin

Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincal and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano, Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge, Switzerland: Banca Unions di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de Bale.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois.

Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs. Terms on application.

General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091
Managers' Office Central 5094.

U. M. TAVELLA
Manager.
W. A. STERLING,
Asst Manager

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 4th, 1911 and October 31st, 1914).

Capital: Dollars 10,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-Ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.
S. V. Yuen, Sub-Manager.

Spick and Span from Shanghai Steam Laundry

Your laundry done by us means that your things are going to be spick and span. We are hard on dirt but not on clothes, and look at our charges, $5.00 per 100, on monthly contracts.

Shanghai Steam Laundry Co.
8 Thorburn Road
Tel. E. 386

"SCARAMOUCHE"

Rex Ingram produced some mighty big screen spectacles, but never anything quite so good as this.

The Covered Wagon

See The Covered Wagon And What It Uncovered.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	16,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bordreau
London Office:
65 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France,
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France,
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtsi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
L. Jenreski,
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1920

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,025,345.41

Head Office: Peking

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Peking	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Klukiang
Newchang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

etc., etc., etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
32 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

HUNG MAN-CHING,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
EXECUTIVE OFFICE:
SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:

PEKING	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	HARBIN
TSINAN	SHIHKIACHWANG
TIENTSIN	

Correspondents throughout the World including the Interior of China.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road.
C. 3641-2-3-4.

Telegraphic Address:
"Sinambank" Shanghai
Codes Used:
Bentley's Complete Phrase
Western Union Code
Whiteaw's 401 Millions Code

Transacting a General Banking Business, Issuing Drafts and Making Telegraphic Transfers, Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange. Issuing Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit. Allowing Interest on Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts and Savings Accounts.

Privilege has been conferred by the Government of the Republic of China to issue Bank Notes.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office; Shanghai

Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

H. S. HARRIMAN,
Chief Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853)

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON
SHANGHAI BANCH:
18 THE BUND

Bankers:
Bank of England.
Midland Bank, Limited.
Westminister Bank, Ld.
National Provincial Bank, Ld.
National Bank of Scotland, Ld.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Kuala-Lumpur	
Ameritsar	Madras	
Bangkok	Manila	
Batavia	Medan	
Bombay	New York	
Calcutta	Peking	
Canton	Penang	
Cawnpore	Puket	
Cebu	Rangoon	
Colombo	Saigon	
Delhi	Samarang	
Hamburg	Seremban	
Hankow	Shanghai	
Haiphong	Singapore	
Hongkong	Sourabaya	
Iloilo	Taiping	
Ipoh	Tavoy	
Karachi	Tientsin	
Klang	Tokio	
Kobe	Yokohama	
	Zamboanga	

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection.

Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. Scott, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique,)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	24,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE CONSTANINOPLE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, MADRID, with Branches in Spain and Morocco
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA
HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
BANQUE DU PAYS DE BOSNIE-HERZEGOVIE, SERA JEVO, with Branches in YUGO - SLAVIA.
SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE en Pologne, Warsaw, with Branches in Poland. Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.
L. STRAETMANS, Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000,00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 96 Boulevard Haussmann Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mentze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

E. ARMAYA,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Capital:

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	$25,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	£ 4,500,000
Silver	$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$50,000,000

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman
B. D. F. Beith, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
A. O. Lang, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.
N. L. Watson, Esq.
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LI MING,
General Manager

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(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

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TH. E. A. BOEREBOOM
Acting Manager.

華商聯合銀行
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Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924

The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are about equal after noon and midnight.
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 3 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
11h. 33m.	8ft. 9in.	0h. 06m.	9ft. 4in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The morning tide are higher than the evening tides.)
Approximate rise, 1½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
10h. 53m.	11h. 17m.

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
5:29 p.m.	5:09 a.m.	6h. 01m.	5h. 33m.	5h. 16m.	6h. 18m.

Mean Barometric Pressure, 29.17 in.

THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

J. B. POWELL—EDITOR

Weather Reports

Oct. 10.—The anticyclone has extended over the N of China and over Nippon. The typhoon arrives to the N of the Pratas while slackening its speed NW ward. Secondary low area over northern Formosa. Variable winds over the coasts, north of Formosa. Cyclonic storm over the northern China Sea. Fine weather in northern and central China. Rainy in the south.

Oct. 11.—Cloudy and variable weather. NEasterly breezes. Steady falling glass.

Oct. 12.—Cloudy but rather fine weather. Variable winds with local calms and mists along the coast between Formosa and Shantung. Low pressures over the Northern China Sea.

Shanghai, Sunday, October 12, 1924

DEATH

ELIAS.—At Irene Lodge, 8 Seymour Road, of Mr. J. R. Elias. Funeral takes place at the Jewish Mohawk Road Cemetery at 12 p.m. today. 70808 O 12

The East Window

IN last Sunday's *China Press*, a correspondent, in the course of an article criticising the plan recommended by Dr. Paul Monroe formerly of Columbia University for the disposal of the balance of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity, asked the question, "Are the Americans Crazy?" Then following this question, our correspondent, an American who for several years has been rather intimately connected with educational work in China, proceeded to establish his point by calling attention to the fact that the Sino-American Boxer Commission recommended by Dr. Monroe and announced by President Tsao Kun in an official mandate dated September 17 contains a membership of nine Chinese and five Americans and of the five Americans three are residents of the United States and two of the three have only traveled in China on occasion or have resided here for brief periods and of the two members resident in China one is an employe of the Chinese Government and therefore is not free to express an independent opinion. In order that readers of *The China Press* may be able to judge this phase of the controversy intelligently the Americans who have been entrusted with this great responsibility are, Dr. Paul Monroe, former head of Teachers' College of Columbia University and now head of the International Institute of Education; Professor John Dewey of the department of philosophy of Columbia University who spent a couple of years in China lecturing at Government universities during the course of the World War; Roger Greene, former American Consul in Hankow but for several years secretary of the China Medical Board of New York which manages the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking; C. R. Bennett, manger of the International Banking Corporation in Peking and John Earle Baker, technical adviser to the Ministry of Communications in Peking.

★ ★ ★

IT is not our purpose to question the qualifications of these men: it probably would be difficult to find anywhere better qualified men for this important work but from the standpoint of our correspondent's criticism that the Boxer Indemnity Board as announced will be dominated by the Chinese members, we believe this to be essentially correct. It would not be the case if all five of the American members resided in China, but when we consider that three of them reside in New York and only one of the three, Mr. Greene has ever lived in China for any considerable length of time, we can see that there is some basis for the criticism. Since the members of the Board residing in America will be forced to accept the recommendations of the remaining two members who reside in China, otherwise Messrs. Baker and Bennett, it is obvious that the whole burden of making recommendations and supervising the expenditure of the money, approximately G.$6,000,000 will rest with them and of the two only one is in an independent position, Mr. Bennett of the International Bank, who, it may be assumed will serve as American treasurer of the Sino-American Joint Commission. Mr. Baker who has served for many years as technical expert in the Ministry of Communications in Peking has made an excellent record in developing the present accounting system in use on the Government railways and in the standardisation of railway equipment, but no one knows better than Mr. Baker himself that in actual practice an "adviser" to the Chinese Government—or any other Government for that matter—is a man who takes orders rather than a man who gives orders. The adviser who presumes to *give* orders soon finds that his services are not required in Peking. Of the Chinese members of the Commission, we have no criticism except that they are all "northern" men, and practically all of them "political" men, otherwise men connected either directly or indirectly with the Peking Government. They are, Dr. W. W. Yen, premier of China; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese minister to the United States; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, former head of Tsing Hua (Boxer Indemnity) college, but now engaged in the banking business in Peking; Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the National Southeastern University, a Government institution in Nanking with branches in Shanghai; Dr. Po-ling Chang, president of Nankai University, Tientsin; Dr. Mo-lin Chiang, vice-chancellor, of the Peking National University; Dr. Fan Yuan-lien, head of the National Normal University, Peking, and a former cabinet minister and Dr. Huang Yen-peh, head of the Kiangsu Educational Association of Shanghai. These men are all of highest character and qualifications but that they were carefully hand-picked as being friendly toward or dependent upon the present Peking Government or Chihli party is obvious. They probably are as well qualified as any men in the country to handle this important work, but the great territory of South China from the Yangtsze River to Canton is unrepresented and doubtless will have considerable to say on this score later on. Right now they are busy fighting, but they doubtless will have something to say when the war ends, if it ever does.

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SINCE the writer of these paragraphs has been asked by several prominent American missionary educators for an expression of viewpoint on Dr. Monroe's plan for disposing of the final balance of the American share of the China Boxer Indemnity, it is believed that this is the strongest criticism which can be made of the scheme. The Boxer Indemnity is paid out of the returns of the Chinese Maritime Customs and therefore comes from the pockets of the Chinese people generally. By Chinese people we mean those who live in Canton and Hankow and in far off Yunnan and Szechuen as well as those who live in Nanking, Peking and Tientsin not to mention the considerable number who live within the realm of General Chang Tso-lin at Mukden. We have no idea what the final decision of the Sino-American Joint Commission will be as to the expenditure of this considerable sum of money, but we hazard the guess that most of it will be recommended to go to the two government universities, the National at Peking and the Southeastern at Nanking. This is almost inevitable in view of the fact that the Chinese members of the Commission are connected directly or indirectly with the present government in Peking and of the two American members in China both are residents of Peking and one is an employe of the Peking Government. There are two important fields of American interest in China which were absolutely ignored in the appointment of the American members of the Commission. One was the important American commercial community in Central and South China and the other was the great American missionary-educational interests in China. The American missionary and commercial interests in China devoted much study to this question of the remission of the final portion of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity. Last fall the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China in cooperation with a joint-committee representing both commercial and missionary-educational interests recommended the return of the money and its use for educational purposes and recommended further that the administration of the fund be placed under the control of a Sino-American Commission. But the kind of Commission recommended by Dr. Monroe and appointed by President Tsao Kun's mandate was not the sort of body which these thoughtful American business men and missionaries had in mind. They had in mind a commission which would be in an absolutely independent position from the standpoint of governmental or factional-political influence and in a position to act independently in making recommendations.

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JUST why Dr. Monroe chose to ignore the American missionary-educational interests in China in making his recommendations to the Chinese and American governments is not known. American Christian missionaries have been interested in education in China since the days of Rev. E. C. Bridgman and Rev. Edwin Stevens who arrived at Canton in 1830 and during the century which practically has elapsed since they have developed a tremendous educational establishment in China which includes primary and middle schools and universities in all parts of the country. In recent years, when governmental schools have been in difficulties owing to the internal war and consequent shortage of money the missionaries, chiefly Americans and British, have conducted the only educational work of high standard in the Chinese Republic. If anybody is supposed to possess reliable information regarding the educational problems of China, whether those problems have to do with higher technical training or rural development, certainly that information is possessed by the leaders of the great American missionary-educational establishment in China. And since the leaders of the American missionary bodies had already let it be known that they have no desire to participate in the distribution of the Boxer fund from the standpoint of institutions under their control, we can see no reason for ignoring them in the appointment of the American members of the joint committee. Neither have we any criticism of contemplated plans for turning over the money to Chinese Government universities in Peking and Nanking. Our criticism of Dr. Monroe's plan is based purely upon the grounds of supervision of the funds in order that they may be used for the purpose desired and to the ultimate benefit of the Chinese people generally.

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TO revert again to our correspondent's criticism of Dr. Monroe's scheme we reprint the following summary from the *China Weekly Review* for October 11: "He believes that the appointment of nine Chinese members on the commission and but five Americans is going to mean misuse of the funds. Claiming that nepotism is an irradicable element of Chinese administration Dr. Monroe's critic sees the fund dissipated in "squeeze" and the employment of relatives down through all the undertakings of the commission. He would either have had the United States give the fund outright to China without any representation on the commission which is to plan and supervise its expenditure, or he would have had the fund adequately controlled by Americans. With regard to Dr. Monroe's ideas, this critic differs in the employment of the fund for the establishment of institutions in competition with existing schools. He cites the foundation of the Lincoln School in New York by the Rockefeller Foundation, which supports the International Institute of Education which Dr. Monroe now heads. This school is for elementary and secondary education, and is an experiment which it is hoped will serve as a model for schools not only in America but the world over. The critic believes that model schools should be established in China which would be examples to the schools of China, which would turn out text books and teachers' manuals which would serve as standards throughout the country, and which would serve as training schools for teachers who would carry the improved methods to every part of the republic. The Chinese would then be left to decide whether they wish to adopt the standards shown them or not. In the model village schools suggested by Dr. Monroe, the critic sees some hope; but as to scientific training, he feels that Chinese engineers now exceed the demand, many foreign trained Chinese now going begging for work in their line. He believes that scientific training without psychological, social and ethical training will leave China entirely unprepared for the industrial changes which must follow the development and application of scientific education. In conclusion, Dr. Monroe's critic favors a model school ranging from elementary grades to the highest departments of advanced university training which would serve as an example to the whole country."

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ACCORDING to the announcement by Dr. Monroe appearing in the form of an interview in the *Peking Leader*, the first meeting of the Sino-American joint Commission for the Administration of the American Returned Boxer Indemnity is to be held next May in China. In view of the fact that his plan as announced bears marks of having been hastily conceived and of having been rushed with undue speed through the Cabinet in Peking on the grounds of political expediency, it would seem that there may still be sufficient time for both Americans and Chinese out here who are sincerely interested in a proper use of the American share of the Boxer Indemnity in a way which would benefit the whole Chinese people and in the promotion of closer relations between China and America, to present their views on the subject both out here and in America. Under the terms of the bill which passed Congress last May, the President of the United States is given broad powers in the release of the funds and we imagine if the matter were brought forcibly to his attention now that he would hesitate in giving final approval to a plan which is considered by responsible Americans in China and by a great many intelligent Chinese to be pregnant with future complications for the United States in its future relations *with the Chinese people.*

Excerpts From Great Writers

By Mathy

THE HEALING POWER OF HOUSE-KEEPING

No, said Emily, I, don't board and I don't live in a hotel. I keep house. I have a little flat of four rooms. It's full of my own junk. Poor stuff, perhaps, but mine own.

Every piece of furniture in it is a friend of mine. I love my kitchen table, my chafing-dish, my knives and spoons, my aluminium sauce-pan, and my tea-pot.

There's not an article in my home that is not hand-picked. I went to the stores myself and bought. I love to go shopping about once a month or so. You know I am a literary worker. And to such there is no soul balm like a department store.

Look at that linen lunch-cloth. I got it last week. Six seventy-five. Isn't it lovely? I walked miles of aisles and dug through mountains of cloth to find it. There at last it was, mine from the foundation of the world, waiting for me. See how happy it is. I love things like some other old maids love cats and dogs.

I love a home. I don't particularly want a husband, and, for that matter, none has particularly wanted me. So we're both pleased. And I don't want children. I just want a home, a place of my own. I want my own darling rocking chair, and mahogany lamp and gilt mirror, and Chinese rug, and my vases and everything.

I like to dust them and arrange them in new positions, and sit and look at them. Isn't that a darling angel water-pitcher and thermost bottle combined? It has sung esthetic beauty to my soul that is worth many times over the eight dollars I paid for it.

There's a healing power in housekeeping. When I come home tired and unravelled, you can't imagine the sweet influence of that dictionary-holder and that book-case upon my spirit.

And then to go out into the kitchen and make me an omelet with cheese, and some French toast—dipped in egg and milk, you know, and fried in lots of butter till it's crisp, and a cup of coffee in my glass percolator, and broil a slice or two of bacon, and have a little cherry preserves for dessert—why, by the time I've done all that, and eaten, and put away the things, I feel that my wearied soul has nested like a bird that has been dodging hawks and cats and hunters all day.

Things are such a blessing. They are such a refuge from the stress of ideas and people. They are calm. They have such poise. They are dependable;—they stay put.

I love my bed, and it loves me, and is good to me. My bathroom is a white dream. My piano—but why run on?

I say there's a healing power in housekeping. When I'm a little tired, I cook. When I'm worried, I sweep. When I'm distressed, I shop. And when I feel a spell of sickness coming on, I clean house.

Volunteer Songs

"C" COMPANY.

We talk an awful lot of the new Continental unit
And feel that it would suit our needs.
And the advantage of "C" is it's going to be free
To Norwegians, Dutchmen and Swedes.

It is going to contain half the nationals of the world,
And I'm sure it will be quite distinctly new.
There'll be some baker's dozens of our Continental cousins;
So we'll have to wait and see what it can do.

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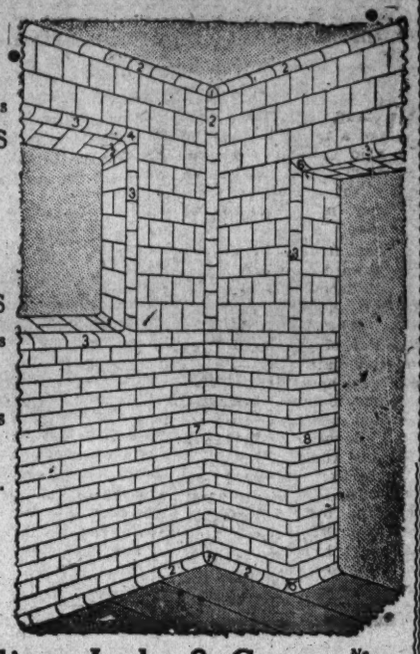

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Flow Of Liquor Makes Quebec A Mecca

Government Profits Breed Envy In The Dry Provinces

Quebec, Aug. 30.—There are rumblings of a revolution against prohibition in Canada. The red-eyed monster, rum, aided and abetted by the green-eyed monster, jealousy, may bring about the revolution.

The jealous attitude of the dry provinces toward the wet provinces rests largely on financial and taxation questions, and the growth of the feeling is very marked. For several years the dry provinces have been witnessing the diversion of the profitable tourist traffic to the Province of Quebec, which is today as wet almost as Governor Edwards's justly famous Atlantic Ocean.

The American invasion of Quebec's principal cities, Montreal and Quebec, has broken all records this Summer. The hotels and rooming houses have been packed to the roofs for the last two months. Today a man who drops into either city without a reservation has a very slim chance of getting a bed in a hotel. He would probably have to take shelter in one of the rooming houses that have sprung up by hundreds in the last two years. Failing in that, he is likely to park his car and sleep in one of the municipal camping grounds.

The Chateau Frontenac, owned by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, has been housing close to 2,000 people every night for the past two months, and the rush is expected to keep up until October. There is a long queue of anxious would-be guests in the big lobby of the Chateau Frontenac from morning till midnight, and more animation all day long than one would find in the biggest hotels of New York or Chicago.

The vast majority stay only a few days, and there is a spirit of holiday hilarity, both in Quebec and Montreal, which may help to explain the fact that the consumption of liquor in the Province of Quebec rose 600 percent in the year ending July 1. These are the Government's figures. Just how much of the 600 percent went down the throats of thirsty Americans nobody can say. But no one needs statistics to prove the growing popularity of the Quebec resorts among Americans. One's own eyes furnish the facts.

BUYING "ONE AT A TIME"

Stand in front of a Government liquor commission store (and there are eight of them in the City of Quebec) any time from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. except on Sunday, and one will see a constant stream of men and women enter a store empty-handed and come out with one bottle or more wrapped in brown paper. Many of the patrons come in automobiles and the average tourist carries away at least six bottles.

The present law in the province stipulates that a person may buy only one bottle of spirits "at a time." But the clerk behind the iron grillwork shows you the joker in the law, so if you want to have six or a dozen quarts of whisky, gin or brandy, he explains the modus operandi thus:

"You see, monsieur, you buy one bottle now and take it outside to your automobile. In one minute you come back and we sell you one more. It is quite simple, so if you want a dozen quarts you make twelve trips and pay twelve times."

American visitors who get bored by this circumlocution get over the legal barrier by riding to the Government liquor store with a flock of bellboys or perhaps a entire family, each person armed with the price of a quart, and in a jiffy the whole transaction is finished.

There is no one bottle at a time restriction about wines, however. One can buy all one likes. The best French vintage champagnes like Pol Roger, Ruinart, Clicquot, Pommery, Lanson, Mumm's Cordon Rouge, all of them of the years 1911 or 1914, sell around $3.75 to $4.50 per quart bottle. One can buy ordinary white or red wines at the Government stores as low as 40 cents a quart, or $1.50 a gallon. For those who prefer beer or ale, one can get what one wants at numerous taverns up to 10 o'clock at night, when everything is closed as tight as a drum. For beer in case lots one goes to the grocers.

The hotels tack on about 50 percent to the Government prices, and one can be served only at one's own table, meals included. Nobody is served in his rooms or supplied with spirits by any hotel; that is, legally. If one wants spirits one must get it at the Government stores. One cannot even get a real honest-to-goodness cocktail in a hotel. And guests get around that by making their own in their rooms. The result is that there is a rattle of cocktail shakers in the corridors of the hotels around 6 o'clock in the evening that sounds like a hail-storm on a tin roof.

The Government Liquor Commission sells high-grade Scotch whisky and English gin from $3.25 up, according to the age of the liquor and the reputation of the distillery. The prices in Quebec are on a par with the prices in the British Isles.

MORE WINES THAN SPIRITS USED

The conspicuous result of Government regulation in Quebec and the other wet provinces is the greatly increased consumption of wine and beer and the decreased consumption of hard liquor.

The topic today that interests Canadians above all others is the growing sentiment in favor of Government regulation of the liquor traffic. The Legislature of Newfoundland, which adjourned August 19, repealed its Prohibition act, and that Dominion now sanctions the distribution of alcoholic liquors as beverages

This repeal was enacted to encourage tourist traffic, and its proponents made no bones about the underlying reason for the repeal. The legislators conceded it to be the most important act of the 1324 session. The repealer had smooth sailing after the lawmakers at St. John's had read this financial statement in the Canadian newspapers on August 13:

PROVINCIAL SURPLUS OF OVER A MILLION

The following figures set forth in brief the financial statement of the Province of Quebec for the year 1923-24 and reveal a surplus of $1,303,440.17:

Total ordinary receipts	$23,170,133.11
Expenditures—	
Ordinary	$21,567,292.94
Extraordinary, paid out of ordinary receipts	300,000.00
	$21,867,292.94
Surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary and extraordinary expenditures	$1,303,440.17

In the Province of Ontario prohibition forces are already active in anticipation of the coming plebiscte to determne whether the dry law shall be repealed. The Rev. T. A. Albert Moore of the Social Service Department of the Methodist Church is the leader of the prohibition forces.

The unprecedented surplus of $1,303,440.17 in the Province of Quebec is traceable to the profits on Government liquor. These profits are nothing as compared to the prosperity of the hotels, shops, automobile dealers and every business that can get in touch with the money of the American tourists.

Not all the money floating into Canada from tourists stays here. A very flourishing industry in flasks is helping to swell the earnings of the United Cigar Stores of the United States. The United has scores of branches in Canada. In many United windows in the wet provinces are shown ordinary pint flasks marked "two for a quarter." These flasks are coming into Canada from United States in carloads. A clerk in a United store yesterday was so busy selling flasks he had little time for the fellow who wanted tobacco. He said that sales of a gross of flasks a day was very common in a single store. The chief reason for the boom in pint flasks is that quarts are too bulky on the hip and too difficult to get past the prohibition sleuths who board the trains and automobiles going into the States.

Men who load up with six or a dozen quarts of Scotch and trust to luck to get past the prohibition officers have learned that is wiser and safer to split their quarts into pints, throw away the original bottles then scatter the forbidden liquor round the automobiles or Pullmans. Confiscations of liquor are frequent enough, but not every agent is a 100 percent confiscator.

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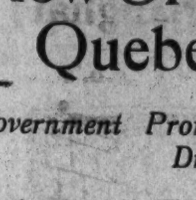
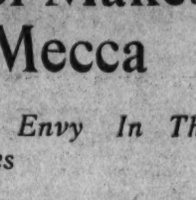


Bear Brand



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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Oct. 12th, Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Community (also in Bubbling Well Chapel). Hymns 10:30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon Lessons 308 Psalms: 92. 93. Jeremiah xvii, 5-14 353 Harwood in A flat: Luke xi, 29-end 550. Anthem: Behold God is great—Naylor. Preacher: The Sub-Dean. 10.30 a.m. Children's Service: Rev. W. Robbins, M. A. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: 19 Psalms: 100, 101, Jeremiah xviii, 1-17 220 Anthem: Grant us Thy peace—Mendelssohn Ephesians vi, 10 end 21 Preacher: The Dean 6.30 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel, Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Holy Communion in English at 7.30 a.m, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock Preacher Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D. D.

Union Church, Shanghai.—Sunday, October 12th, 10:30 a.m. Prayer Meeting 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. W. A. Barber, D.D. of London, Chant 73. Anthem Te Deum (Jackson). Hymns 536, 753, 225. 3 p.m. School 5.30 p.m. United Service with the Community Church Preacher Rev. A. N. Rowland Subject The charter of the Soul. Mrs. Umpleby will sing "Nearer my God to Thee." Hymns: 579, 631, 407, 554.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, sermon in French at 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Community Church of Shanghai.—9:30 a.m. Sunday School at 10 Avenue Petain 11:00 a.m. Morning Worship at 50 Doumer Terrace in the Columbia Country Club. The pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury will preach from Romans 8:2. Subject "Free from the law of sin." Special music by the choir. 5:30 p.m. Union services with Union Church in Union Church. Rev. A. N. Rowland will preach.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—The Services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m. by Rev H. C. Fenn, M. A., D. D., of Peking 6 p.m. by Rev. W. T. Mitchell, M.A., Hunan. Children's service in the schoolroom at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday in the Chung Foo Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Rooms, 502-503. Monday to Friday, 10.30 to 2., Saturday, 10.30 to 12.30, also Wednesday 5 to 5.45.

Is Life On The Earth A Fixed Quantity?

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS

A Russian savant. W. Vernadsky, in an interesting discussion of the new science, geochemistry, which "studies the history of the atoms of our planet, of its shell, while mineralogy studies only its molecules and crystals," opens up a novel view of the relations of life to the chemistry of the atom. He shows that former ideas, based on philosophical, or even theological, conceptions had no relation to the atom as now known to science. Upon this "new body, with unforeseen properties, which had never been discerned by human understanding or intuition," geochemistry is based.

The ninety-two elementary bodies found by the older science do not represent all the forms of atoms. Investigation has proved that there exist atoms having a very different structure, but which present identical chemical properties and cannot be distinguished except by their different atomic weight, by some physical properties, and by the character of the radiations that they emit in radiochemical transformations.

These strange atoms, called isotopes, are known to the number of sixty or more, so that instead of only 92 there are at least 150 forms of atoms, and probably several hundred.

Now, the composition of natural bodies seems to be a function of the structure of the atoms. In the shell of the earth the atoms are arranged in four principal "modes": thus in the deeper regions are "the viscous, or fluid, incandescent magmas," in intermediate regions rocks formed by molecules; in the biosphere (life sphere) where we inhabit, the atoms form everywhere living matter, while in the upper atmosphere the stratosphere, free atoms and ions predominate.

"In the course of time the elements pass incessantly from one mode to another, and this perpetual migration of the atoms is the principal fact of geochemical history. . . . It is clear that these modes represent only special cases. In cosmical space—nebulae, dust-clouds, or stars—in the interior of the earth and in other planets, we see indications of the existence of other modes of arrangement (gisements) of atoms which we do not meet with in the thin pellicle of our planet."

Geochemistry takes up the study of living organisms from a new point of view. It considers the amount of matter (mass) and of energy contained in living matter and compares it with those contained in the biosphere. Thus arise such questions as whether "the quantity of life" on the terrestrial surface is constant, and what part of the atoms of the biosphere is to be found at any given moment included in living matter. In this connection Vernadsky says:

"In geochemistry the living organisms form an integral part of the mechanism of the terrestrial crust. One finds the same function of living matter without change and without interruption known, from the archean eras. The quantity of matter which is contained at a given moment in the organisms appears to be constant, the same as has been constant—since that time—the quantity of oceanic water, the composition of the atmosphere and the hydrosphere, and the mean temperature of the biosphere.

This, he remarks, has an important bearing on the evolution of living beings, which must be restricted to narrow limits, for the quantity of living matter remaining the same, the changes of form and of physiology only represent different arrangements of identical materials. Not only the same minerals have formed the same associations since the beginning of life on the earth, but the same quantities and the same types of atoms have always entered into the living part of the mechanism of the globe.

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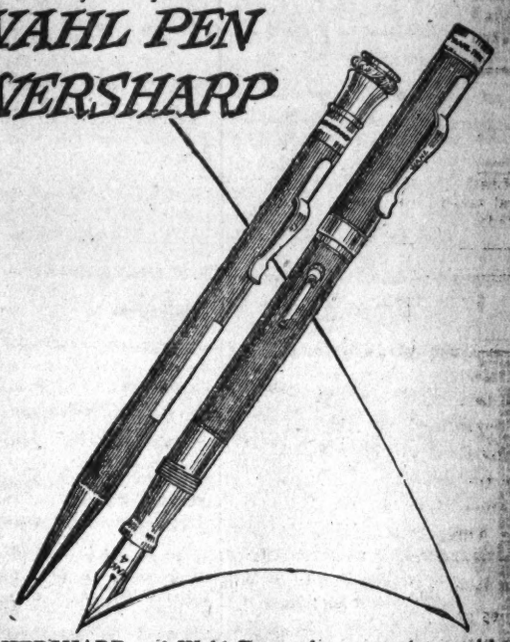

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGTEEN, Captain Klausen, will leave on Sunday, October 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain, will leave on Monday, Oct. 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 13 at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYU, Capt. Johannssen, will leave on Tuesday, October 14, at midnight, For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. WOSANG, 1,783 Tons, Captain Robertson, will sail for the above mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, October 15, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,668 tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, October 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, October 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. ESANG, 1,762 Tons, Captain King, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, October 18, at about midnight. For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone No. 241. Extension to Freight Department. After Office Hours C. 249.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, October 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co's S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, October 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. HSINCHANG, Capt. Sundlo, will leave on Tuesday morning, Oct. 14. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Future Sailings

For America and Canada

Oct. 12 — San Francisco	†Pres. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 12 5:00 Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 14 — New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 15 — Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Oct. 17 — New York	C. of Rangoon	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 20 — Seattle	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 21 — Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 25 — San Francisco	†Pres. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 25 — Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Am. C.P.O.S.
Oct. 27 — New York	Kosmo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 2 — San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 2 — Seattle	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Nov. 5 — New York	Moorish Pringce	Prince Line
Nov. 6 — New York	Calchas	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7 — New York	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — Vancouver	E. of Canada	Am. C. P. O. S.
Nov. 14 — Seattle	P. Madison	AM. Adl. O. Line

For Europe, India, Straits, Etc.

Oct. 13 — Rotterdam	Trier	Ger. Melchers Co
Oct. 14 — London	Peshawur	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 14 — London	Morea	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 15 — Rotterdam	Oldenburg	Ger. H. A. L.
Oct. 15 — Rotterdam	Independence	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 15 — Liverpool	Tydeus	Ger. H. A. L.
Oct. 15 — Hamburg	Oldenburg	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 17 — London	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 21 — London	Glenogle	Br. G. L. E. A.
Oct. 21 — London	Dardanus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 23 — Marseilles	Chantilly	Fr. M.M.
Oct. 25 — Hamburg	Nippon	Ekman F. A. Ltd
Oct. 26 — Rotterdam	Oostkerk	Dut. H.O.A.L.
Oct. 27 — Liverpool	Keemun	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 28 — Hamburg	Oliva	Ger. H. S. Line
Oct. 28 — London	Kashgar	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 29 — London	Theseus	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 31 — London	Cuty of Glasgow	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 1 — London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
NoNv. 1 — Trieste	Persia	It. L.T.S.N. Co.
Nov. 4 — Hamburg	Havelland	Ger. H. A. L.
Nov. 6 — Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Nov. 7 — Marseilles	P. Adams	Am. Dollar Line
Nov. 10 — London	Glengarry	Br. G.L.E.A.
Nov. 10 — London	City of Durham	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 11 — London	Maiwa	Br. P. & O.
Nov. 12 — London	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15 — London	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

For Japan Ports

Oct. 12 8:30 *Moji	Yamashiro M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 12 8:00 *Kobe	Hakone Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 12 9:00 *Nagoya	Rokko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 13 8:30 *Nagasaki	†Shanghai M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 18 — Moji	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 22 — Moji	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

For Hongkong, Manila, Java Etc.

Oct. 13 — Java	Tjiliwong	Dut. J.C.J.L.
Oct. 14 — Hongkong	Morea	Br. P. & O.
Oct. 19 — Hongkong, Manila	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Oct. 25 — Hongkong, Manila	E. of Canada	Am. C. P. O. S.
Oct. 28 — Hongkong	Kashgar	Br. P. & O.
Nov. 1 — Java	Tjilsini	Dut. J.C.J.L.

For Southern Ports

Oct. 12 10:00 *Swatow, Canton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 10:00 *Swatow, Canton	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 10:00 *Amoy and Canton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 14 11:00 Swatow Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.

For Northern Ports

Oct. 12 9:00 *Newchwang	Changchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 10:00 Tsingtau	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 D.L. *Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 12 10:00 *Newchwang	Ichang	Br. B. & S.

For River Ports

Oct. 12 M.N. Hankow	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 13 M.N. All Ports	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 13 MM.N. Hankow	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 14 M.N. Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 15 M.N. Hankow	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Oct. 14 M.N. All Ports	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 15 M.N. Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Oct. 16 M.N. All Ports	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT. †CARRYING M—MORNING

D. L.—DAYLIGHT. *MORNING

-:- Shipping Items -:-

JAPAN PORTS

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurylochus which left Yokohama on Friday, October 3 for Shanghai via Miike and is expected to arrive here on Sunday, October 12.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro from Moji arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, October 8 and will return to Moji on Sunday morning, October 12.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Rokko Maru is arrived in Shanghai from Moji on Thursday, October 9 and will sail for Nagoya on Sunday, October 12.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakone Maru from European ports via Hongkong and other ports arrived in Shanghai on Friday, October 10 and sail for Kobe and Japan ports on Sunday, October 12

EUROPEAN LINES

The N.D.L. s.s. Elberfeld which left Medan on October 10 is now expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 21.

The N.A. & A. line s.s. Tungsha from Christiania and ports ifet Hamburg on Sept. 5 and is now expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 28.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glenshane from London via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai at the C.M. Lower wharf on Sunday morning, Oct. 12.

The Ben Line s.s. Benledi from London is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on October 9.

The H.A.O.L. s.s. Schiedyk from Hamburg is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 25.

The P. & O. s.s. Mantan left London on Sept. 26 at 1 p.m. for Shanghai via Suez and ports and is expected to arrive here on November 18.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjilatjap from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, October 15.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjimanoek from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Saturday, October 18.

The H.O.A.L. s.s. Ouderkerk from Hamburg via Suez and ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 22.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa from Singapore and other Indian ports sailed for Shanghai via Hongkong on Saturday, Oct. 11.

The G.L.E.A. s.s. Glengarry from London and U. K. ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, October 20.

The G.L.E.A. Glenapp from London and U. K. ports via Suez is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 3.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Ajax from Liverpool via Suez sailed from Singapore for Shanghai via Hongkong and is expected to arrive in port on Saturday, Oct. 11.

The L.T.S.N. s.s. Nippon which sailed from Trieste on Sunday, October 5 for Shanghai and ports via Suez is expected to arrive here on November 23.

The N.D.L. s.s. Coblenz which sailed from Antwerpon Sept. 27 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez and ports on November 14.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjiliwong from Java ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Friday, Oct. 10.

The J.C.J.L. s.s. Tjikini from Java ports sailed for Shanghai on October 5 and is now expected to arrive in ports on October 30.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar Line s.s. President Adams from New York via Panama is scheduled to sail from San Francisco enroute to Shanghai on October 13 and is due to arrive here on November 4.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Anna E. Morse from Portland Oregon is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 30 and will sail for Portland via Hongkong and Manila on November 1.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Australia from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive in Shanghai at 11 a.m. at Woosung on Sunday, October 12 and is due to sail for Vancouver via Japan ports at 5 p.m. of the same day.

The Struthers and Barry s.s West Cajoot from San Francisco is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, October 12 via Japan ports.

The Prince Line s.s. Moorish Prince from New York via ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 17.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru from Seattle via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 18 and will sail for Hongkong and Manila on the following day, October 19.

The O. S. K. s.s. Manila Maru from Seattle via Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on October 21 and will sail for America via Japan ports again on November 4.

The Dollar s.s. Harold Dollar which is loading at Hankow on October 15 for Vancouver direct and is expected to load in Shanghai on October 21. The steamer may call at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland if sufficient inducement are offered.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce from Manila and Hongkong arrived in Shanghai and dock at the China Merchants' Central wharf on Saturday, Oct. 11 at 11 a.m. and is due to sail for San Francisco on Sunday, October 12 at 9 a.m.

The Dollar Line s.s. President Garfield from New York via Panama is due to sail from San Francisco for Japan ports and Shanghai and is expected to arrive here on November 18.

The Dollair line s.s. President Polk from New York is expected to leave San Francisco on Nov.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President 8 and is due here on December 2.

Jefferson from Manila and Hongkong is expected to arrive here on October 20 and will sail for Seattle via Japan Ports on October 21.

The President Madison from Seattle and Japan ports is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Oct. 28 and is due to sail for Hongkong and Manila on Oct. 29.

The Kailan Mining Administrations

Steamers

Sail Regularly To

Chinwangtao And Tientsin

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Glen Line Building

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Mail Steamers from Marseilles	Next sailing	Probable sailing for Kobe and Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles	
CHANTILLY			23rd Oct.	1924
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	24th Oct.	6th Nov.	
AMAZONE	25th Sept.	7th Nov.	20th Nov.	
ANGKOR	9th Oct.	21st Nov.	4th Dec.	
ANGERS	23rd Oct.	5th Dec.	18th Dec.	
PAUL LECAT	6th Nov.	19th Dec.	1st Jan., 1925.	

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS		2nd CLASS	
Marseilles	A. £ 95	B. £ 85	A. £ 63	B. £ 60
London	A. £ 103:10	B. £ 91:10	A. £ 74:10	B. £ 66

Through tickets to Paris and leading towns of Europe. Re-booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

CAPITAINE FAURE expected Shanghai about 25th of October.

Tel. 987 Passenger Dept. Tel. 3260 Shipping Dept. Offices: 5 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

From Portland, Ore., U.S.A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE"	October 31
U.S.S.B. S.S. "DEWEY"	November 7
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM"	November 7
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS"	November 13

For Portland, via Hongkong, and Manila:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "ANNA E. MORSE"	November 2
U.S.S.B. S.S. "DEWEY"	November 12

For Portland, via Tsingtau, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM"	November 10
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS"	November 16

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

C. L. Seitz, Attorney. L. R. Schinazi Freight Agent

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

(Operating United States Government Ships.)

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Tel. C. 1464, 1465 and 1466.

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OUTWARD BOUND	At Shanghai
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	October 21
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	November 12
S.S. "PFALZ"	December 14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	January 7
*M.S. "SCH. FULDA"	February 4
*S.S. "TRIER"	March 4
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April 1
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	April 29

HOMEWARD BOUND	From Shanghai
*S.S. "TRIER"	October 13
S.S. "ELBERFELD"	November 22
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	December 15
S.S. "LUDWIGSHAFEN"	January 14
*S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	February 1
*M.S. "SCH. FULDA"	March 4
*S.S. "TRIER"	April 1
*S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	April 28
*S.S. "COBLENZ"	May 26

*These steamers have accommodation for about 100 passengers in the Cabin-Class and 140 Intermediate-Class passengers.

For the passenger-boats through Ticket to London via Genoa and Paris will be issued (Only for Cabin Class passengers.)

For PASSAGE and FREIGHT apply to 19-20 Kiukiang Road. Telephones C. 7208-09-10. Tel. Add: "NORDLLOYD."

Melchers & Co. General Agents.

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Hankow and Ports

The Hong On S.S. Co's Steamer CHANG-ON Captain K. C. LEE, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday the 14th Oct inst., at about 12 o'clock (midnight) (Cabins fitted with electric fans). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $36 single and $54 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

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(Under contract with H. M. Government)

Marseilles, London, Antwerp, via H'kong, Straits, Ceylon, Egypt

"Morea"	Oct. 14	Karmala	Nov. 25	Kalyan	Jan. 20
†Peshawur	Oct. 15	Mantua	Dec. 9	Morea	Feb. 3
*Kashgar	Oct. 28	Khiva	Dec. 23	Kashmir	Feb. 17
Malwa	Nov. 11	Macedonia	Jan. 6	Malwa	Mar. 3

*Calls at Hull and Casallanca. †Cargo only.

P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo.	Sicilia	Oct. 24
	Sardinia	Nov. 21
B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang.	Takada	Oct. 27
	Talma	Nov. 11
B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan, Hongkong & Straits.	Takada	Oct. 14

P. & O. & B. I. Co.'s tickets interchangeable under certain conditions

E. & O. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane.	St. Albans	Oct. 29
	Eastern	Nov. 26
	Arafura	Dec. 31

All sailings and dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbook, Freights, etc., apply to
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'Phones; General C. 169 Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.,
Passage C. 2510. Freight C. 2069. AGENTS.

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Sailings

To Vancouver via Japan Ports

STEAMER	S'hai Leave	Nagasaki Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	Vancvr. Arrive
Emp. of Asia	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 10
Emp. of Canada	Nov. 10		Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 24
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 22	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 29	Dec. 8
Emp. of Australia	Dec. 8		Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 24
	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925
Emp. of Asia	Jan. 10	Jan. 12	Jan. 14	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
Emp. of Canada	Jan. 26		Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
Emp. of Russia	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
Emp. of Australia	Feb. 23		Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
Emp. of Asia	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	Mar. 12	Mar. 15	Mar. 23
Emp. of Canada	Mar. 23		Mar. 25	Mar. 28	Apr. 6
Emp. of Russia	Apr. 6	Apr. 7	Apr. 9	Apr. 11	Apr. 20
Emp. of Australia	Apr. 20		Apr. 23	Apr. 25	May 6
Emp. of Asia	May 4	May 5	May 7	May 9	May 18
Emp. of Canada	May 18		May 20	May 23	June 1
Emp. of Russia	June 1	June 2	June 4	June 6	June 15
Emp. of Australia	June 15		June 17	June 20	July 1

To Hongkong and Manila

STEAMER	Shanghai Leave	H'kong Arrive	H'kong Leave	Manila Arrive
Emp. of Canada	Oct. 25	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 31
Emp. of Russia	Nov. 8	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	Nov. 14
Emp. of Australia	Nov. 25	Nov. 27		
Emp. of Asia	Dec. 7	Dec. 9	Dec. 11	Dec. 13
Emp. of Canada	Dec. 22	Dec. 24	Dec. 26	Dec. 28

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Homeward Bound:

S.S. "Oostkerk"	October	26
S.S. "Schiedijk"	on or about	November 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk"	do	December 23
S.S. "Oldekerk"	do	January 20

Outward Bound:

S.S. "Schiedijk"	due at Shanghai about	October 25
S.S. "Ouderkerk"	due at Shanghai	November 22

All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers.
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U.S.S.B. "WEST CAJOOT" ..... October 13

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For Hongkong and Singapore
U.S.S.B. "WEST CAJOOT" ..... October 15

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*KOREA MARU	November	2
SHINYO MARU	November	17
*SIBERIA MARU	December	3
TAIYO MARU	December	14

*Proceeding direct to Los Angeles via San Francisco.

*KOREA MARU	January	21

For Hongkong

KOREA MARU	October	20
SHINYO MARU	November	4

Frequent sailings thereafter.
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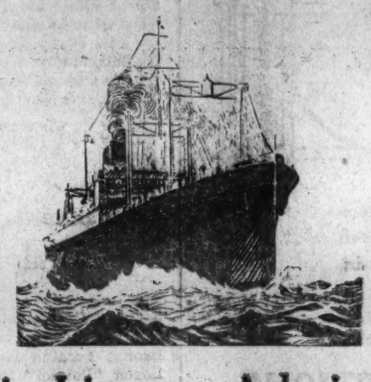

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N.Y.K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

For Japan.

†Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 9
Hakone Maru	Oct. 12
†Shanghai Maru	Oct. 13
Kumano Maru	Oct. 15
Omi Maru	Oct. 18
Nikko Maru	Oct. 22
Yamashiro Maru	Oct. 25

For Seattle via Victoria, B.C.

Iyo Maru	Oct. 20

For Europe

Atsuta Maru	Oct. 18
Kashima Maru	Nov. 1
Hokone Maru	Nov. 15

For Australian Ports from Hongkong

Yoshino Maru	Oct. 15

For Manila and Hongkong

Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 19

For New York, Boston via San Francisco and Panama

*Lisbon Maru	Oct. 14

For Bombay

Morioka Maru	Oct. 24

For Calcutta from Hongkong

*Asaka Maru	Oct. 19

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Agents for Chosen Yusen Kaisha.

O. S. K.

Proposed Sailings from Shanghai

FOR EUROPE
S.S. LONDON M. ..Oct. 30
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
S.S. HAVANA M. ..Nov. 20
FOR SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
S.S. HAWAII MARU Oct. 15
S.S. ALABAMA M. .Oct. 26
S.S. MANILA M. ..Nov. 4
FOR TIENTSIN (direct)
S.S. CHOSHU MARU Oct. 20

FOR JAPAN (via DAIREN)
S.S. ANDES MARU Oct. 11
FOR FORMOSA via FOOCHOW
S.S. SEIKYO MARU Oct. 13
S.S. KOHOKU M. ..Oct. 30
S.S. SEIKYO MARU Nov. 15
FOR TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN
S.S. KOHOKU M. ..Oct. 15
S.S. SEIKGO M. ...Oct. 31

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Hongkong, Manila, Straits, Colombo, Port Said

Sailings from Shanghai:

†S.S. "OLIVA"	on or about the	25th of Oct.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN"	on or about the	14th of Nov.
S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER"	on or about the	10th of Dec.
†S.S. "HINDENBURG"	on or about the	9th of Jan. 1924
S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF"	on or about the	2nd of Feb.
*S.S. "SCHEER"	on or about the	9th of March
S.S. "ALBERT VOGLER"	on or about the	9th of April
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN"	on or about the	9th of May

†This boat has only a limited cabin accommodation.
*This boat has no cabin accommodation.

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Returning via Cuba, Panama Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan.

Sailings from Shanghai

President Garfield	Nov. 21
President Polk	Dec. 5
President Monroe	Dec. 19
President Harrison	Jan. 2
President Van Buren	Jan. 16
President Hayes	Jan. 30

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Next Sailings from Shanghai
OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about	October 12
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	sails about	November 10
S.S. "NPPON"*	sails about	November 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about	December 10
S.S. "NUMIDIA"*	sails about	December 28
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about	January 10 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about	January 27 1925

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "PERSIA"	sails about	November 1
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	sails about	December 2
S.S. "NPPON"*	sails about	December 27
S.S. "ROSANDRA"	sails about	January 1 1925
S.S. NUMIDIA"*	sails about	January 27 1925
S.S. "VENEZIA"	sails about	February 1 1925
S.S. "LACONIA"*	sails about	February 26 1925

*Cargo only.

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SUMMARY OF AUCTIONS

On Monday, 13th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

At No. 180 Rue Avenue Dubail, Superior Household Furniture & Sundries.

At No. P. A.—805-6 Tsepoo Road, Furniture, Machinery & Sundries

On Monday, 13th October, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

At No. 32 Szechuen Road, 80 Reels Paper 43" wide slightly water damaged.

On Tuesday, 14th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

In front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furnitures and Sundries stoves, New rugs etc.

On Wednesday, 15th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

In Front Salesroom, Excellent Household Furnitures and Sundries

On Wednesday, 15th October, 1924, at 2.30 p.m.

In Cargo Salesroom, General Merchandise and Suntries

DETAILS OF AUCTIONS AS UNDER:—

On Monday, 13th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

the whole of the

Excellent Household Furniture & Sundries

Comprising:—

HALL:—Teak mirror back hat & umbrella stand, Chinese glass lantern, Chinese scrolls, flower stands, Child's folding go-cart, wicker arm chairs & tables, etc.

DINING ROOM:—Matting, fire brasses, coal box, Dark stained bevelled mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension table and reversible seated chairs, oak stained tables, bentwood chairs, "GE" Electric table fan, Marble kerosine table lamps, R. P. ware, crockery, glass ware, table linen, record cabinet, book case, ice chest, etc., etc.

BEDROOMS:—Tapestry carpets & rugs, skin rugs, matting, Oak stained & mahogany stained bevelled mirror door wardrobes, bevelled mirror back dressing tables, chest of drawers, tile top mirror back washstands, round & oblong tables, chairs, Stain seated Drawing room suite & center table, Foochow lacquered cabinets with stand, ottoman seat, Ningpo 4-fold screen, Iron single and double bedsteads, beds linen, camp beds, tennis rackets, round bevelled mirror, porcelain & enamelled Toilet sets, heating stoves, oil stoves, folding card table, bentwood chairs, curtains, etc., etc.

Also

Mosquito screen throughout the house
1 Large Cooking Range

On view Saturday afternoon & Sunday, 11th & 12th Oct,

In Front Salesroom

On Tuesday, 14th October, 1924 at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture, "Oranier" Stoves, New Rugs, Carpets, etc.

Comprising:—

Carved teak wood bevelled mirror back sideboard, dinner wagon, dining table with 2 leaves, flower stands, cosy corner, arm chairs, low chairs, wicker furniture, round & square tables, tricycle, gramaphone, No 4711 Best eau de cologne, iron & wooden double & single beds, cuckoo clock, electric boiler, electric cigarette lightings, pictures, books, crockery, glass ware, wardrobe, dressing table, chest of drawers, washstand, commode, pedestal chest, hall stand, desks, book case, suite mohagany stained tapestry covered drawing room furniture 7 pcs. kitchen stove, kitchen sink geyser, etc.

Also

Large Enamelled "Junker & Ruh" stove,
New rugs, camera,
Enamelled iron bath tub and wash basin,
Private Rickshaw, Singer Sewing machine,
1 Suite new oak wood dining room furniture 15 pcs.
1 Suite new sitting room furniture 5 pcs.
1 New cooking Range,
1 Wardrobe Trunk and steamer Trunk,

In Front Salesroom

On Wednesday, 15th October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

New Carpets, Household Furniture Stoves and Sundries

Comprising:—

A nice selection of new Axminster, velvet, pile, Brussels and tapestry carpets and rugs in assorted colours and different sizes, new woollen blankets & new style furniture.

HALL:—Dark stained hat & umbrella stand, table, settee, Oak flat top desk, revolving desk chair, book case, filing cabinet, tapestry upholstered double spring couch & arm chairs, etc., etc.

DRAWING ROOM:—Teak mahogany stained tapestry upholstered suite 7 pieces, 3-fold screen, carved oval mirror, curio cabinet, folding table, teapoys, Morris rooking chairs, Cut velvet upholstered double spring Couch and arm chairs, Teak mahogany stained escritorie, record cabinet, centre table, column stands, Carved blac' wood side table, low table, jardiniere stands, Brass mounted Korea cabines, gilt framed oil painting Peking, cloisonne ware, etc., etc.

DINING ROOM:—Imported Oak Sideboard, dinner wagon, 'eather seated chairs, serving table, Unpolished Teak Suite comprising bevelled mirror back sideboard, cellarette, extension table, chairs, silver cabinet & screen, Canteen set in case, Fine Crockery, E. P. & Glass ware, table linen, American leather upholstered double spring arm chair solid brass fender, coal box, fire screen, brasses, etc.

BEDROOMS:—Mahogany stained suite (Large size) comprising:—bevelled mirror door wardrobe, 3-bevelled mirror back dressing table, mirror back chest of drawers, double bedstead, Oak inlaid Suite (Medium size) fitted with bevelled mirrors 8 pieces, oak inlaid single bedstead, rocking chairs, cretonne, covered double spring Couch and arm chairs, bed linen, pictures, etc., etc.

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Nine Killed As Mexican Bandits Hold Up Train

(*Reuter's American Service*)

El Paso, Oct. 11.—Nine were killed, including one or two Americans, when Mexican bandits wrecked and robbed a train on the Orient Railroad.

Troops have been ordered to pursue the bandits.

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New Cable Ship Constructed For Eastern Extension

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Oct. 10.—A new cable ship "The Cable" has been completed for the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, to replace "The Recorder" at Singapore after 40 years' service.

One hundred fifty miles of cable can be coiled in the new vessel, which is both oil-burning and coal-burning.

Cabinet Ratifies International Red Cross Agreement

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Oct. 7.—The official report of today's Cabinet meeting says it was decided to ratify the International Red Cross Agreement.

Mr. Tao Chao-yum, Chinese Minister in Mexico, has been instructed to offer China's congratulations to Peru on the occasion of the national centenary.

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The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Oct. 12	10 a.m.	E. of Australia	Vancouver	

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Oct. 14	11 a.m.	Morea	London	
Oct. 16	8 p.m.	Patroclus	Liverpool	

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STR. VIA
Vladivostok & Siberia	Daily	9 p.m.	via Harbin
	Daily	3 p.m.	via Chita
Tsingtau	Today	8 a.m.	Luchow
Chefoo & Tientsin	Today	9 a.m.	Lienhsing
Tsingtau and Dairen	Today	7 a.m.	Saikio M.
Chefoo and Newchwang	Today	8 a.m.	Yunnan
Chefoo & Tientsin	Oct. 14	1 p.m.	Tungchow
Tsingtau	Oct. 14	11 p.m.	Tingsang
Chefoo & Tientsin	Oct. 14	11 p.m.	Kingsing
Newchwang	Oct. 14	9 a.m.	Hanyang
Newchwang	Oct. 15	10 a.m.	Ichang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	Oct. 13	9 a.m.	Chungking
Amoy	Oct. 13	8 p.m.	Tjilliwong
Swatow	Oct. 13	11 p.m.	Kwongsang
Hongkong & Canton	Oct. 14	12 a.m.	Morea
Amoy	Oct. 14	9 a.m.	Soochow
Swatow	Oct. 15	10 a.m.	Shantung

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Germany via ports	Today	3 p.m.	Trier
Formosa via Keelung	Today	8 p.m.	Seikyo Maru
Japan ports	Today	8 p.m.	Shanghai M
Java ports	Oct. 13	8 p.m.	Tjilliwong

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
11. S	Apr. 19	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
S.E.W.	May 30	Hira	Jap. Destroyer
Woosung	Aug. 30	Borie	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Tracy	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Aug. 30	Thompson	Am. Destroyer
P. B. 2	Aug. 27	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
15 B.	Aug. 30	Despatch	Br. Cruiser
J. N. B.	Sept. 1	Jone	Jap. Cruiser
6 B.	Sept. 2	Libia	It. Cruiser
U. S. N. B.	Sept. 2	Barker	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Preble	Am. Destroyer
R.D.W.	Sept. 3	Hulbert	Am. Destroyer
F.N.B.	Sept. 3	Jules Ferry	Fr. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Ford	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 11	Sicard	Am. destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 12	Huron	Am. Cruiser
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 16	Whipple	Am. destroyer
	Sept. 17	Patria	Portuguese Gun-boat
J.N.B.	Sept. 18	Tsuchima	Jap. Cruiser
B.N.B.	Sept. 20	Woodlark	Br. Gun-boat
	Sept. 22	Isabel	Am. Yacht
	Sept. 22	J. D. Edwards	Am. Destroyer
U.S.N.B.	Sept. 23	Pruitt	Am. Destroyer
	Sept. 26.	Truxton	Am. Drestroyer
B.N.B.	Sept. 29	Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Sept. 29	Saga	Jap. Gun-boat
	Sept. 30	Pidgeon	Am. Gun-boat
	Oct. 1	Asheville	Am. Gun-boat
B.N.B.	Oct. 3	Dismede	Br. Cruiser
J.N.B.	Oct. 5	Craonne	Fr. Sloop
F.N.B.	Oct. 5	Uji	Jap. Gun-boat

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FEATURES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924

Home Rule Advocated For Scotland

Demonstration Held Under Auspices Of Scottish Home Rule Association

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Glasgow, Aug. 30.—Addresses were delivered by the Right Hon. William Adamson, M.P., Secretary for Scotland, and Mr. David Kirkwood, M.P., at a demonstration held under the auspices of the Scottish Home Rule Association at the Wallace Memorial, Elderslie, during last week-end. The meeting, as the chairman, Dr. J. H. Stee, president of the Association, explained, was convened to mark the anniversary of the martyrdom of Wallace and to provide an opportunity for public expression of their determination to fight for and secure for Scotland once again full control of Scottish affairs. The moment Scotsmen were resolved on Home Rule they would get it, he declared.

There was no doubt of the unanimity of the gathering of some 500 men and women, who, after listening to a fervidly patriotic speech by Mr. Kirkwood and an eloquent appeal by Mr. Adamson, passed with acclamation a resolution pledging themselves to work steadily for national self-government. Other speakers were Captain J. P. Hay, ex-member for the Cathcart Division; Mr. Duncan MacInnes, Royal Chief of the Scottish Clans Societies of U. S. A. and Canada; and Mr. Donald Mackinnon, vice-president of the Association.

HISTORIC REMINDER

We are strongly reminded this week of the stirring days when Scots suffered rather more for their politics than they do today, despite the righteous indignation of a Kirkwood or a Maxton. That picturesque little fishing town in the North of Scotland was this week the scene of a very interesting ceremony when a portrait of Field-Marshal Keith, a distinguished soldier of fortune, was presented to the Town Council in trust for Peterhead.

Field-Marshal Keith was born in the vicinity of Peterhead in 1696 and was exiled from his native land at the age of 19 for his devotion to the Stuart cause. Thereafter his life was a wandering one and he served with distinction in the armies of Spain, Russia and Prussia and was entrusted with duties and commands of supreme responsibility by Frederick the Great. He was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen in 1758, and his statue—the gift of Frederick William I. of Germany to Peterhead—stands today in the Market Square of the town.

THE CRYPT CHRISTENING

The Scottish papers this week are, to say the least of it, jubilant over the victory of Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., whose refusal to accept the ruling of Canon Carnegie, Chaplain to the House of Commons, has led the Lord Chamberlain to give a decision on the rights of Presbyterian M.P's. to the privileges accorded to Anglicans.

The Lord Great Chamberlain has consented to the infant son of Mr. Macpherson being christened in the Crypt Chapel of the House of Commons according to the rites of the Church of Scotland. Hitherto baptismal services in the Commons Crypt have only been performed by Anglican ministers, and Canon Carnegie's resistance was based on the ground that only clergymen of the Church of England can take services in Anglican churches, though he pointed out that it had never been made clear how far control was exercised over the Crypt Chapel by the Church of England and the Great Lord Chamberlain. The persistence of his claim by Mr. Macpherson led to a thorough investigation.

NEW CABLE VESSEL

Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Sons, Linthouse, launched this week the twin screw steamer, "the Cable," which they have built for the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company. The vessel, which is 251 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, 24 feet, 6 inches in depth and of about 1,600 tons gross, will be engaged in laying and repairing her owners' telegraph cables in the Far East. For this work she will be fitted with all kinds of mechanical and electrical gear, and she will have ample accommodation for a large staff. The propelling machinery will consist of two sets of triple-expansion engines, obtaining steam from two single-ended boilers designed to burn either coal or oil fuel, and all constructed by the builders. The vessel will have a sea speed of 11½ knots.

ODDMENTS

The district of Lochaber, which, in the past, has not been immune from seismic shock, experienced a a recurrence of the phenomenon over the week-end. On the present occasion it was more than an earth tremor, for accompanying the reverberation was a sound comparable only, to a long-drawn-out moan. Occurring, as it did, between 11 p.m. and midnight, the shock, which lasted about six seconds, wakened many from sleep. Buildings and furniture shook, whilst crockery and pans rattled, so that for a time something in the nature of a scare prevailed.

* * *

The Scottish Hard Court Championships finished at St. Andrews on Saturday last.

Results.—Gentlemen's Singles.

A. Blair, Pollokshields, beat L. C. Macintosh, Clenalmond 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 5-7, 7-5.

Ladies' Singles.

Mrs. Robin Welsh, Edinburgh, beat Miss K. E. Little Edinburgh, 6-2, 6-0.

Gentlemen's Doubles.

E. C. Macintosh and A. Blair beat G. M. Elliot and D. L. Craig 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Ladies' Doubles.

Misses J. C. Rankine and M. K. Jenkins beat Mrs. R. Welsh and Mrs. Keith Buchanan 1 6, 6-3, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles.

D. L. Craig and Mrs. Keith Buchanan beat E. C. Macintosh and Miss D. C. Wallace 6 1, 6-1.

* * *

On the Clyde, today, Coila III. belonging to Mr. Stephen of the Royal Northern Yacht Club, retained for another year the Seawanhaka Cup which was won by her in America three years ago. Yachting enthusiasts the world over will recognise the type of the contest that has been witnessed on the Clyde these last three days when the margins by which Coila won the three races from Unni her Norwegian challenger are stated—first race, 1 min. 47 secs.; second race, 49 secs.; third race, 5 secs. Congratulations are due to Mr. Stephen, perhaps the most welcome will be the generous acknowledgment of his opponents that not only is the owner-designer a great yachtsman but Coila III. is a great boat.

PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR

The possibility of promoting a healthy beet sugar industry in Scotland was discussed by Sir John Baird and Captain J. N. Mowbrey, of the Anglo-Scottish Beet Sugar Corporation (Limited), at a meeting held in Dundee this week. The meeting was attended by farmers interested in the matter and the question under discussion was whether enough beet could be grown to enable the benefit offered by the Government's subsidy scheme to be received by Scottish farmers. Sir John explained that they had 209 acres grown for experiment in Scotland last year by 137 growers, and the results were most promising. Beet had been grown in the countries of Haddington, Forfar, Fife and Elgin and at the present time was doing remarkably well. He also explained the terms of the Government subsidy (extending over ten years). The manufacturer was to receive per cwt. of sugar produced—for the first four years, 19s. 6d.; for the next three 13s. and for the last three 6s. 6d. One of the conditions attached to the offer was that the factory agreed to pay a minimum of 44s. per ton to the grower of beet. The beet was to be paid for at the rate of 1s. per ton for every shilling in the selling price of sugar per cwt. Before a factory could be erected in Scotland they would require on acreage of 4,000 of sugar beet, and they anticipated a future production of 10,000 acres.

SHIPBUILDING

In furnishing a report of the shipbuilding industry in Scotland for the eight months of the year, the "Glasgow Herald" says: "Shipbuilders in the Scottish areas continue to launch a fair tonnage of new vessels, and if the outlook in the industry generally were in accordance with the work which is being done in the winter prospects for the coming winter would have been satisfactory. Unfortunately, however, new contracts have been far from plentiful recently, and it is evident that much more tonnage is being launched than is being ordered. The outlook in shipping continues obscure, and shipowners do not yet consider themselves justified in assuming that there will be increased or more profitable employment for tonnage a year hence than there is at present. So they are still placing only such contracts as are necessary to maintain their regular services. If constructional costs had been decreased shipbuilders might have been able to obtain more orders, but costs have been increased recently and are more likely to increase still farther in the near future than to decrease. More men are employed than at any time since the depression in trade became serious, but of only one department can it be said that there is—and that in some areas only—a sufficient amount of work. So many shipyard joiners have gone into the house building trade within the past year that, sometimes when new vessels are launched, there is a shortage of this particular class of tradesmen, and in some cases the fitting out of vessels has been delayed in consequence.

In every other department of shipyard and engineshop work there is still a surplus of men, and the unemployment problem continues to be a matter of serious concern. Unless there is soon a marked addition to the work in hand, the number of men employed must decrease, so that the prospects for the winter can only be called uncertain."

There were launched all over Scotland during August 18 vessels of 51,582 tons. Of these 15 vessels of 48,683 tons were built on the Clyde, 1 of 2775 tons was built at Burntisland, 1 of 104 tons at Aberdeen, and 1 of 20 tons at Fraserburgh.

For the eight months the Clyde output consists of 148 vessels of 330,885 tons, as compared with 72 vessels of 148,276 tons in the corresponding period of last year, 90 vessels of 254,303 tons in the first eight months of 1922, and with the highest total for the period of 142 vessels of 440,174 tons in 1920.

Pillar Held Arch Moses Passed Under.

This sculptured block is one of five great pillars taken to the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, after two years' work at a cost of $15,000. The carvings represent Merenptah threatening the Israelites, held captive by him but later permitted to leave Egypt. The pillars are believed to have supported the main archway to the ancient palace, through which Moses and Aaron passed on their mission of protest to Merenptah.

Mah Jong's Rise And Present Peril

The Chinese Game Has Escaped From Chaperonage Society's

BY HELEN BALLITT LOWRY

Rumor has been about that the vogue for Mah Jong is on the wane. Rumor has even had it that Mah Jong is about to return to China, whence it hailed from, to take up its venerable life again far east of Suez. Rumor has indicated that the life of our missionaries in the "foreign field" is at last to be allowed to return to normalcy—without the embarrassment of their having to explain away the passion for China's own private gambling game in Christian Endeavored America.

The following report is the result of an attempt to check up on these rumors. The finding is by no means uncontroversial—it might be phrased: "Yes and No." Mah Jong is by no means done for—yet the game is in peril.

The thing runs paradoxically this way:

The wave of the Mah Jong craze has admittedly passed its crest. Yet there are more people playing Mah Jong today than there were a year ago, when the rage was hottest. The old bridge habitues and the coldblooded society bridge gamblers have definitely returned to the ways of their fathers. This particularly applies to the Eastern seaboard, where the craze has had a year of it to run its course. But meanwhile an entirely new world of players has been called into being—made up of the sociable folk who are interested primarily in the "party" instead of in the scientific play or in the gaming—the brand of chatty beings who have been out of their element ever since the Right and Left Bower were ostracized from good society.

This year those who do not want to play Mah Jong no longer have to play to keep up Mah Jong appearances. It is no longer the "thing to do." Instead, it is now the thing one does, if one wants to do it. Mah Jong has passed out of its incense burning period—its In-Chinese-Costume charity bazaar epoch. One no longer feels deliciously Oriental when uttering Chows and Pungs. Instead, the time has come when the game has got to make good as a way to spend the evening. It has definitely passed beyond its bijou period.

Witness the 10-cent decks of Mah Jong to the had at Woolworth's. So are $4.98 near-ivory sets prevalent at department stores. Two-dollar-and-a-half sets are syndicated in chain drug stores. There, alone, is indication enough that the purely fashionable period of Mah Jong has passed. Therein lies its present strength. Therein, too, lies the peril, which the commercial interests behind the game have brought upon it.

Those shadowy commercial interests behind the game and the social fortunes of the game itself are, in truth, inextricably interwoven—nor can one understand the dramatic story of its brilliant social fortune and of its present social hazards without realizing also the tale of its commercial backing.

Into the East the story carries us. Standard Oil business took J. P. Babcock into China and the region about Shanghai, where Mah Jong is the indigenous game alike of mandarins and coolies.

Babcock's first move—at least this is the way Oriental gossips tell the story—was to introduce the native game into the American Club at Shanghai, thereby cannily creating a demand in the smart American colony frequented by our naval officers. Having created the demand, he thriftily set about the business of supplying it. This next step necessitated no English. And it was only after vast Confucian difficulties that he prevailed upon the native workmen to engrave S, N, E and W upon their native winds and Occidental numerals upon the dots, bams and cracks. Next he invented the name of Mah Jong and the handy titles of Chow, Pung and Woo. Then he got his invention patented

That much achieved, one doubts if any influence save the will of Buddha could have accomplished the next step. Mysterious currents which produce a fashion are matters which even the couturiers of Paris have not solved completely. There might have been many a slip between the puzzled Chinese craftsman, carving mysterious N and S symbols and the famous Spring of 1923, when Long Island, the ultimate centre of our American social life, should be turned over to the Mah Jong dynasty, and when every show girl de luxe would possess a Pekinese as her tribute to the Mah Jong period of our American civilization.

Only there wasn't that slip. By reason of the American naval officers Mah Jong made the necessary jump across the Pacific and established itself in the smartest society of San Francisco. True, the Chinese version of Mah Jong had been played for a generation in the smart kitchens of the town, where many a month's wages had changed hands over the tiles. That was a mere detail. Smart San Francisco had not discovered Mah Jong. The $100 and $200 English-speaking sets on the market were just the commercial impetus needed. From the Golden Gate Mah Jong jumped the continent at one leap and established itself on the Eastern seaboard.

From this point on—sinister isn't exactly the right word "synthetic," that's it—influences behind the game begin to be realized. Society editors of the metropolitan sheets say that social pressure began to be felt from a dozen sources. The type of persons who have the reputation of commercializing their social position to mitigate the high cost of living were very much on the job.

So, too, were the serious "authorities" on auction bridge on the job. They straightway set themselves the task of becoming authorities on Mah Jong, and then issued their own "authoritative" textbooks on the subject. Also other persons who had never been authorities on any game suddenly announced themselves the final arbiters on Mah Jong—and likewise issued $2 books on its technique.

Nor were these the only commercial by-products of the game. Teachers with social backing sprang up over night, as did the tango and turkey trot teachers twelve years ago in our early Vernon Castle period. Each of these teachers, whether in New York or Washington or San Francisco society, promptly began teaching her own private method—one she might have "developed" the night before. After five lessons each pupil of each teacher was ready in her turn to hang out her shingle. After five lessons more each pupil of each just-taught-teacher was ready to hang out her shingle, too, all of them disseminating as Oriental and eternal verities their personal, over-night conclusions.

Meanwhile, the fashionable hotels opened Mah Jong rooms (hastily inferiorly decorated in red lacquer and incense burners), where lessons could be had—for a consideration. One dog kennel concern, to my knowedge, cabled over to China for a shipment of pugs that had not been salable in this country since 1890. Overnight a Mah Jong magazine sprang into being, with salaried editors and writers and advertising columns.

Thus boomed the by-product business throughout 1922 and 1923, stimulating things socially wherever it could get a look in.

All this while the actual industrial forces were gathering. Two hundred importing firms were developing their Mah Jong branches—many of them fly-by-night concerns, hasily capitalized for the purpose. In round numbers $1,500 00 worth of sets were imported in 1923. But that wasn't all. Four factories, three of them in New England and one in New York, poured out ivory tiles. Across the water Germany and Austria chimed into the international anthem, until today the best cheap sets are coming from those two countries.

All in all, the capital invested in this fad runs high into the millions. If not a Senatorial lobby—at any rate a well-organized social lobby—was inevitable. Where the vogue for auction bridge had been the product of slow, unstimulated evolution, the craze for Mah Jong has certainly occurred more in accordance with Mr. Bryan's ideas on biology.

Chaos has been the result instead of cosmos. That's one of the real reasons why Mah Jong is up against it today, having to

(Continued on Page 6)

BRITISH REFLOATING GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

This photograph, shows the former German superdreadnaught "Hindenburg" being raised by British divers in Scapa Flow, Scotland, where it had been sunk by its interned Germa crew after being surrendered to the British and American fleet under Admiral Beatty.

Two New Ambassadors Named by Coolidge.

James Rockwell Sheffield, New York attorney, has been named by President Coolidge to be American Ambassador to Mexico, succeeding Charles Beecher Warren, who resigned, and Edgar Addison Bancroft, Chicago attorney, brother of the famous historian, has been appointed Ambassador to Japan, succeeding Cyrus E. Woods, who resigned when the Japanese exclusion act was passed by Congress.

Nippon Princess Who Gave Up Rank

Democracy Turns From Mere Theory Into A Living Drama

BY ADACHI KINNOSUKE

In Tokio, the other day, democracy turned from a mere political theory into a living drama—a drama that filled the eyes of the whole nation with tears and brought its heart right up to its throat.

Princess Kiku-ko of the great House of Tokugawa was a granddaughter of the Shogun Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the line of Tokugawa shoguns. A few months ago the high social circles of Tokio were started by the news that Princess Kikuko stepped out of the "above-cloud" realm of rank and pomp. More astounding still, she actually turned her back for good and all upon the Kazoku, the "flower class," the nobility of the empire, took a modest residence at 384, Chitaga-ya, Tokio, and turned a "commoner."

The little princess was two and twenty at the time. The nation sensed that, back of her astounding act there was something much more than a mere act of heroism to bolster up an up-to-date thesis on democracy which Nippon, with the rest of the Old World peoples, is writing. Our good American friends can never understand either the height or the depth of the meaning of this single act of a young princess—not in a million years. But her countrymen do, especially those "above-clouders" round about the court of Tokio.

In the first place, presiding at the head of Olympian guardians of Japanese titles and patents of nobility and decorations, the Bureau of Peerage, sits Prince Rairin Tokugawa, the princess' very near relative, a man of distinction and the personification of aristocratic traditions hallowed through twenty centuries of gentle culture. For it is well for our American friends to bear in mind that Nippon today is one of the two most aristocratic states on the map. For the young princess to step down out of the cloud of rank and ceremony into the large world of commoners, it is imperative to get the permission of the imperial household. And Prince Rairin Tokugawa, her relative, is the chief of the board which has the final voice in such matters. The feat may not be quite as impossible as sweeping a tidal wave with a bamboo broom, but pretty nearly so. To a pair of dainty girlish hands of two and twenty summers, it has all the appearnces of miracl It should have appealed to the young princess just in that light. It did not, though. And the reason is the same old, old one which explains, and has explained, all the miracles since the days of the gods—a love romance.

A couple of years ago, at the Imperial Hotel in Tokio, at one of those balls given there periodically and which are counted among the star features of the social life of the capital city, Princess Tokugawa met a young man called Gennosuke Taga. Young Taga had just returned from study in Paris. Our young princess was fond of music and of Occidental dancing. So was also the young man fresh from Paris.

The bare fact that these two young people could have come together in a social gathering is a thing more amazing and more eloquent than a library of learned tomes on triumphant democracy in Japan. In the days of Elder Nippon, when the Tokugawa Shogun sat in their Yedo Castle and reigned over the "Under Heaven," a young man of Taga's social station could not have bought an opportunity of being presented to a princess of the Tokugawa House with all the fabled gems of India. For Taga does not belong even to a samurai family, and his ancestors in the old days had to get down on their knees in mud or slush of a roadside did they happen to meet a palanquin carrying a member or the Shogun's family on a public highway. Taga is a mere son of a mere merchant in Odawara, in Kanagawa Prefecture—not a big merchant at that. And in the class system of the Elder Nippon the merchant stood at the bottom of our social ladder. A young nobody aspiring for the moon, in short.

The miracle came to pass, all the same, to the utter amazement of the on-looking world. For the Princess was no ordinary moon. She was not very rich in years, but her vision was clear. She could see the man of her dreams, even though he came to her masquerading as a small importer of building materials, with a little top office in Marunouchi, Tokio. And when she saw the one and the only in a humble and young merchant she did not rush to the scented quiet of a Kyoto nunnery to eat her aristocratic heart out in despair, which was precisely what almost any other gentle lady of her birth and station would have done under similar circumstances. Instead, our young Princess went straight to her father. She went to him with just one thought in her mind—to conquer him, to win him over to her way of looking at things. Some job, that. For it meant a rebirth of his mind and social sentiments, which would have made the Bolshevik revolution in Russia look like a church social in comparison. And none knew this better than the young Princess.

She faced her father. But what she was really facing was the same old viewless Eternal Wall, much taller than that of China, and more sacred and nearly as moss-coated as that of Jericho, built, stone upon stone, by centuries of man's class vanity. The young girl of two and twenty looked at it squarely and bade it crumble to dust. In doing that she did not call for buglers; she did not strike a heroic pose; she did not even raise her gentle voice by so much as a semiquaver. She told her father what was overflowing her heart, simply, without frills and straight to the point, as only a child who believes implicitly in her father and also in a miracle, could tell it.

The most natural thing in the world happened: the miracle was wrought. At the single interview, somewhat tenderly tearful at the close, the father was converted into a sworn ally of his daughter in the conspiracy of bringing about a complete victory of young love over the aristocratic traditions of the House of Tokugawa. The father at first thought of applying to the Imperial House for the permission without which the marriage of this extraordinary type cannot be brought about in Japan. But then he thought of hundreds of complications and oppositions from hundreds of aristocratic family connections of his ancient house, he thought of his scholarly kinsman at the head of the bureau which had to pass on the petition. It looked quite as tortuous as all the other courses of true love have been fabled to be. Right there an inspiration broke upon the father and daughter.

"Why should not the young lady step out of the "above cloud" circle, turn a commoner, take a residence in Tokio? All that would raise a famous little teapot tempest in the high social circles of the capital city, to be sure, but no power under the sun could prevent the young lady from turning her pretty back upon the gold lacquer prestige of the Tokugawa family. So it came to pass that 384 Chita-ga-ya, in the City of Tokio, acquired a mistress, a commoner, with a charm and grace which nothing short of three centuries of superculture could produce.

And for a time the waves on the four seas seemed to have melted into a dream of peace. It did not last for long, however. Who is to act as the go-between? Thousands of the friends of the Tokugawa family are not cowards. On the contrary, they are noted for peerless gallantry in hours of danger. Yet not a single one of them dared to shoulder the responsibility of the go-between in this particular case. Our American friends have no conception of the part a go-between plays in Japan. There it is no comic opera role: there the go-between is a sort of underwriter of the future happiness of the couple he brings together. If storm arise between the pair in the many suns and moons which follow the wedding vows, then the first party who will be called upon to pour oil on the troubled sea is the go-between. He is called upon at all hours of night and day to rush the first aid, even before the parents of

(Continued on Page 4)

Struggle Of Airships With The Elements

Vital Importance Of Fair Weather; The Airman And The Aerologist

Dodging storms, either hurdling them as in case of a small thundershower, or diving through them when they do not seem to be too violent, or circling around the edges, promises to become one of the chief outdoor sports, if big dirigible ships of the air develop and multiply as it now seems probable they will. The whole science of weather-predicting has already taken on a new importance, thanks to the air-navigators of today. The dirigibles are quite as much controlled by the weather man on the ground, it appears, as by the officers in the pilot room, and the weather forecasters in the country may "swell out their chests with importance," as a flying officer puts it, for on them depends very largely the successful navigation of the air by all lighter-than-air flyers. The airship can not very well come down or anchor except in comparatively quiet air, explains the flying-man, Lieut. F. W. Reichelderfer, writing in The Aeronautical Digest. When in the air, according to the Lieutenant:

An airship moves as part of the air, and except for gusts it is subjected to a relative wind which is no greater in a gale than in a flat calm. Except for gusts it "feels" only the wind caused by its own movement through the air. The more violent weather conditions which might prove dangerous, such as torrential rains, hail, lighting or the winds of thunder-storms, tornadoes, or hurricanes, can be avoided by the ship. When such conditions as these are of wide extent they appear on the weather map in time for the ship to be given warning. It can make a detour of several hundred miles if necessary to pass by them. When the conditions are local they can be spotted by the meteorologist on the ship in time for him to advice so that the ship can change its course to avoid the dangerous conditions.

DIFFICULTIES NEAR THE GROUND

It appears, therefore, that the forecasting problems of the rigid airship would not be difficult if the ship could remain in the air for a sufficently long period. But, sooner or later—in two or three days, or a week—it must return to a mooring-mast or a hangar to refuel and take no supplies. Then the ship must have comparatively quiet weather conditions. Since it exposes an enormous surface to the pressure of the wind it is very difficult to manage near the surface of the ground when the wind is strong or gusty. It must leave and enter its hanger in light winds or in a calm.

When leaving for a flight, the commander of an airship must be sure that he may return to the hanger and find winds light enough for him to moor or house the ship before his fuel supply is exhausted. If he has a choice of several mooring-masts or hangers distributed over the country a few hundred miles apart, the weather problem is simpler. There will practically always be sufficient time when weather conditions are favorabe for landing at one or another of the hangers, and he may start off on a few days' cruise with less regard for the weather during the period. But when he has only one hangar to return to the time must be carefully chosen with regard to weather conditions at the termination of the flight. Like the ocean liner, the airship can not make its moorings during high winds, and, unlike the liner, the airship is not always able to lie to for a sufficient legnth of time to await favorable weather.

GERMAN AND BRITISH AIRSHIPS

The Germans have had much to do with the development of rigid airships. Although they have called on the meteorologist to a large extent, they have professed to be more or less independent of the weather. The British, on the other hand, have recognised the importance of weather in the operation of the airship. The work of British meteorolgists in airship operaton is nothing less than remarkable. They have built up a reputation among airship men that has been reflected on many occasions.

When in 1921 a detachment of United States Naval Officers was stationed in England in connection with the airship ZR-2, says the Lieutenant, the Commanding Officer of this detachment was so impressed with the proficiency of the British airship meteorogists that he wrote omcally to naval authorities recommending that steps be taken to develop a service within the Fleet to furnish information similar to that given to British airship bases. This detailed information was to be used to supplement the advices broadcasted by continental weather bureaus. To emphasise the proficiency of airship meteorologists in furnishing details of local weather conditions, he told how their forecasts were used not only for operating airships, but also to avoid being caught by a shower on the golf links.

A story which he relates illustrates the point. One morning a group of officers asked the meteorologist how weather would be for a game of golf that afternoon. The reply was "Quite all right, but at five o'clock you will have a shower." The golfers went out for their game and along late in the afternoon the shower arrived. One of the party looked at his watch and found the hands pointing at 4:55. With the remark that he could not depend upon the watch any more, he set it ahead to five o'clock.

A TRANSATLANTIC FLYER

A more plausible incident occurred during a flight of the R-34, the airship which made the transatlantic voyage in 1919. The R-34 had been ordered to make a trip from England to some place in Austria and return. During the trip to Austria a fine display of cirrus clouds appeared in the sky. After some study of them, the ship's meteorolgist, who was an expert in cloud signs in the region of the British Isles, became alarmed. This type of cirrus told him that a disturbance was approaching from the North Atlantic. He advised the commander of the airship to return to England at one. The commander reminded him of their orders to make a certain objective in Austria. Because of unusual interference the ship was unable to get into radio communication with the British Air Ministry and obtain instructions.

The meteorologist stood firm in his advice and the ship was turned back. She came to the North Sea by way of Denmark where a British war vessel informed them by searchlight flinker that the Air Ministry had been trying to recall the ship for twelve hours. It was supposed that the Germans also had warning of the approaching disturbance and purposely set up an interference on the radio. The ship put on full speed and landed in England that evening. A few hours later a gale hit the British Isles and blew for three days. It is unlikely that the ship could have survived the storm away from her hangar.

The R-34 was wrecked a year or two later, however, because of delay in complying with weather advices.

LOSS OF FRENCH AIRSHIP

There are many incidents in the history of British operation of airships similar to the trip to Austria. The recent case of the loss of the French airship Dixmude in the Mediterranean shows the necessity of accurate weather advices. Unquestionably the ship would have returned safely to her hangar if the storm had not been encountered. It seems that any one of three provisions might have avoided the loss. First, she might have been warned before the start that weather conditions were not favorable for a long endurance flight; second, if the advance warning before the start was impracticable, more efficient radio communication would have made it possible to warn her of the storm in time to avoid the worst of it; third, if she had had a choice of mooring-masts or hangars she could have landed and refueled at a base outside of the storm area.

The weather advices required for airship, we are told, may be considered as consisting of general forecasts and local forecasts. The general forecasts such as are published by the Weather Bureau, are necessary in planning the flight as a whole.

SPECIAL WEATHER REPORTS

In addition to these forecasts, says the writer, detailed information of local conditions is required. Such information can not be readily furnished from a distant forecast center. In most cases it can be given only by a meteorologist at the airship base, who is thoroughly familiar with local conditions. He must tell when wind and weather will be favorable for the ship to leave the hanger and for her to return. On long voyages he must go with the ship so that his knowledge of weather indications will be available in case of a change in conditions during the voyage.

In the Navy this more or less specialised meterological information is furnished through an aerological organisation which has observatories at important air stations and with the aircraft squadrons of the fleet. The activities of this organisation do not duplicate the work of the Weather Bureau. The published advices of the Weather Bureau are utilised to their fullest extent. The function of aerologists of the naval air service is to furnish the local data and the special advices required by aviation units, and their work is of the greatest importance, far greater than that of meteorologists in any other method of transportation.

SHENANDOAH SUCCESSFULLY MOORED TO SHIP.

The U. S. S. Shenandoah, the world's largest dirigible, for the first time in history, has been successfully lashed to the mooring mast of her tender, the U. S. S. Patoka, in Narrangansett Bay, off Narragansett Pier, R. I. After making fast to the Patoka the Shenandoah was towed for several miles, as she will be when at sea with the battle fleet.

Latvian Republic Holds Auto Test At Riga

A six cylinder Fiat Model 519, won first prize for regularity and fuel economy, beating all comers, in a match held in the magnificent Kaiserwald Park, near Riga. At the same meeting, which united all the makes of cars represented in the Republic of Latvia, a 10-15 h.p. Fiat won first prize in the 1500 cc. class, and in the 3000 cc. class it was also a Fiat driven by Pukit, which secured first place. A Hupmobile, driven by Roman, won in the 400 cc. class, while in the division for cars up to 1100 cc. a Peugeot handled by Herzberg captured the leading position.

The final trials in this meeting consisted of kilometer speed tests at Mitau, about twelve miles from Riga, when the six cylinder Fiat which had won in the regularity and economy trials proved itself the fastest of the day. In the 1500 cc. class the standing kilometer was covered by Lobin, on a Fiat 501 in 50 sec., averaging 44.7 miles an hour, while Siedin on another Fiat covered the flying kilometer at an average of 59.6 miles an hour.

In the 3000 cc. class the fastest were Vecvagars and Goltz on Alfa-Pomeo cars and Krauss on a Chevrolet Vecvagars. Alfra-Pomeo also won in the 400 cc. class, being followed home by an Oakland and a military Vauxhall. A Peugeot won in the 1100 cc. division.

THE JEWETT SIX BROUGHAM

THE fine art of coach building is perpetuated in the Jewett Six Brougham, without excessive cost, by the improved definite methods of Jewett engineers. All the beauty, grace, and sturdiness are retained and all the mistakes and guess work of the rule of thumb are eliminated. This engineering accomplishment has brought the Jewett Brougham a full five seater with all the luxurious roominess necesary for complete comfort, with the added convenience of a commodious, strong and well made trunk, as well as many other appointments, within the reach of the ordinary purse.

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However, it is not only the outward appearance, beautiful though it is, that must be considered. The inside mechanism of the Jewett will bear the most rigid inspection and only after such inspection can one understand why the Jewett Brougham is a superior motor car.

Arrange for a trial run and be your own judge.

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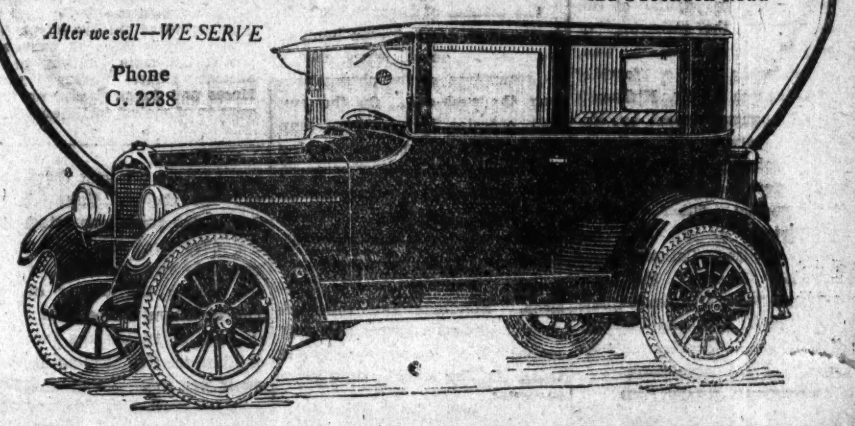

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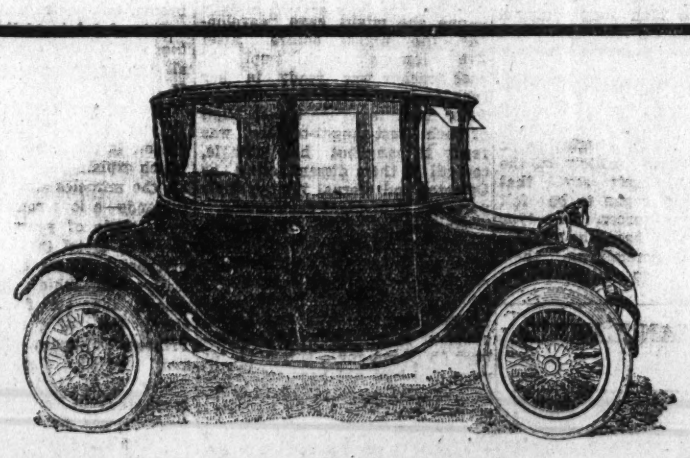

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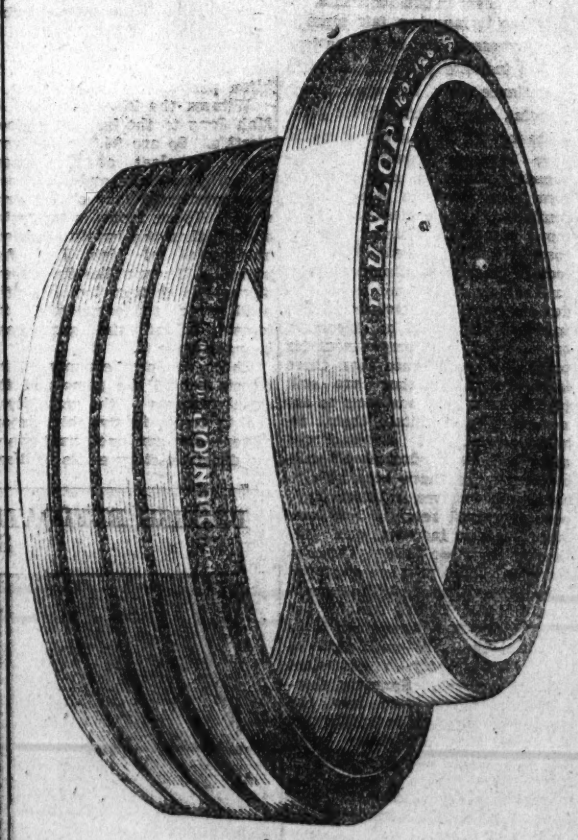

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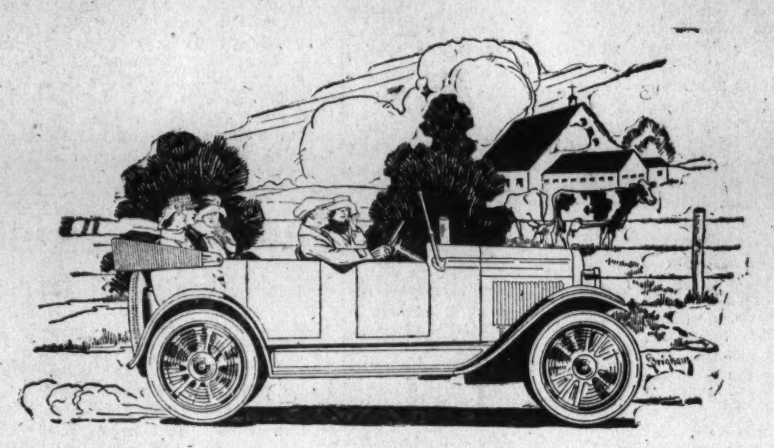

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Million Auto Buyers Use Systen For Billion Dollars' Worth Of Cars Yearly

A tremendous business is now being done in America in the selling of cars on the installment plan. A million Americans are today buying automobiles on this plan, and are proving incidentally that the average citizen of the United States is an honest man, for in this vast business involving in the neighborhood of a billion dollars in credit yearly bad debts are almost unknown.

America is a nation on wheels, riding to its work and pleasure in 88 percent of all the motor-driven vehicles in the world, and the installment plan is one of the biggest factors that has brought about this condition. Just how big a factor was explained by Alfred H. Swayne, vice president of the General Motors Corporation, in an interview recently. In addition to being vice president of the General Motors, Mr. Swayne is chairman of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, an organisation which handles the sales on time payments of all the parent body cars.

$1,000,000,000 TURNOVER

"How many automobiles are sold on the installment plan?" was the interviewer's first question.

"Nobody knows the exact figure," replied Mr. Swayne promptly." However, I can give you a fair estimate of the money involved and you can arrive at a figure for yourself which I think will be approximately correct. Selling automobiles on the installment plan is a comparatively new development in the industry, but it has grown with such tremendous rapidity that there has not been time to compile exact statistics in regard to it. The actual turnover in the automobile industry for cars and trucks is something more than $1,500,000,000, exclusive of spare parts, yearly, and the amount of that business which is done on time would be at least 40 percent. As a matter of fact, over 60 percent of all cars sold today are purchased on the installment plan. The total amount involved would be somewhere between $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 yearly, and as the very great majority of cars bought on installment are in the $1,000 or under class you can estimate for yourself about the number of automobile buyers who are interested. It would be roughly about a million."

A MILLION INSTALLMENT BUYERS

"As a matter of fact," continued Mr. Swayne, "our own customers number between 200,000 and 300,000, and as we do about a third of the entire volume I should say about a million would be a fairly accurate guess; but as the business is growing, what would be a good guess today would not be a good guess tomorrow."

"How about bad debts? The interviewer asked. "I suppose you have to deal with a number of optimists who find when the time comes that they cannot meet their installments:"

"On the contrary," replied Mr. Swayne, "the very least of our troubles is with regard to bad debts. The truth of the matter is that the average American is honest and will meet his obligations promptly if he feels that he has got a square deal for his money and has not been oversold into buying something which he cannot afford. I don't believe there is a business in the world which shows a more favorable record in regard to bad debts than the automobile industry. Our total loss for our own company last year through bad debts was only two-hundredths of 1 percent. Of course, there art a very great number of small companies scattered all over the country whose records are not available, but an effort was made some time ago by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce to get as complete statistics as possible, and they obtained fairly complete returns from practically all the large financing companies in the country. These returns showed that the total losses for 35 firms during 1923 was only nineteen-hundredths of 1 percent."

"Is it not true that the installment plan has been criticised on the ground that it is rather an insidious form in credit inflation and that it induces men to indulge in luxuries which their financial standing does not justify?"

THE INFLATION CRITICISM

"I know that that criticism has been made," replied Mr. Swayne, "but it would take very little reflection to realise how baseless it is. It would be just the same as claiming that the millions of dollars worth of equipment which is bought by the railroads on a credit basis meant inflation. If the railroads were not able to buy in that manner it would soon be impossible for them to operate at all. As far as the automobile is concerned, the trouble is that people still insist on referring to it as a luxury or article of pleasure, when in reality it is today one of the greatest factors in our production machinery and a vital necessity to our national prosperity.

"Most people know more or less vaguely that the motor-driven vehicle has proved a great boon to the farmer. but how may of them know that nearly one-third of all motor vehicles registered in the United States, or more than 4,500,000 cars and trucks, are owned by the American farmer? No one who has the smallest acquaintance with a farmer will contend that the automobile, whether it be a passenger car or a truck, is simply an instrument of pleasure to the farmer. It is as much a necessity to him today as is a plow. It has not merely made his life richer and more tolerable, but it has very greatly enlarged his market and has materially reduced his household expenses by enabling him to buy his own supplies in towns which were inaccessible to him in the days before the automobile was known.

"Incidentally, it has proved a tremendous factor in the building of thousands of miles of good roads which are now reaching even into the most remote sections of the country, and good roads are as vital to the farmer as good crops. This condition would never have been brought about if it had not been for the installment plan of purchase. The average farmer is not a man of large income and very rarely is able to pay the amount of cash down involved in the purchase of even low-priced automobiles. The time-payment scheme has unquestionably put it in the power of hundreds of thousands of farmers to own automobiles who otherwise would have been unable to do so.

VALUE TO FARMER

"The automobile has very materially increased the productivity of the farmer, and the same thing holds true, although in a less obvious manner, with the city man. The doctor, the lawyer, the engineer, the saleman, the collector, and men of numerous other occupations have all been enabled to increase their productivity by means of the automobile. The result is that production per capita is far higher in the United States than any other country in the world, which means that we enjoy a higher degree of prosperity and a higher standard of living than has ever been known before in history."

"How long has the installment plan been in operation?"

"As a recognised business practice it has existed since the dawn of history," replied Mr. Swayne. "It was known and practiced since the earliest days of trade before the dawn of our civilisation, but we have seen its development until it covers almost every possible article of merchandise, from sewing machines to diamond rings. However, with respect to automobiles, the time payment plan has only been adopted in very recent years. Here in my own company we debated the matter for a long time before reaching a definite decision, and our plan was only put in operation in 1919. Before that we consulted with the officials of the Federal Reserve Bank as to its advisability and received most valuable assistance from them in the way of counsel. Incidentally, I think it is most unfortunate that more big business men do not realise the splendid service department which is maintained by the Federal Reserve Bank, and which always stands ready to give expert advice on business problems in the interest of better American business.

"When we finally established the acceptance corporation its capital was $2,500,000, and in the first eight months it did a total business of $20,000,000, and today its capital is $9,000,000 with a surplus and undivided profits of $3,749,000 and our business for the first quarter of this year totals $75,000,000. That record speaks for itself, and I might add that in the five years of the corporation's existence, including the two years of 1921 and 1922 when everything of doubtful value was written off, our books show a loss ratio of less than nineteen-hundredths of 1 percent out of a total business of $631,000,000. These figures speak for themselves."

Nippon Princess Who Gave Up Rank

(Continued from Page 1)

the respective parties. For some mystic rason the Japanese marriages do not turn out as all the popular novels in America inevitably do. And the go-between is blamed for every little thing which goes wrong between the merry contracting parties. Naturally, and therefore this business of acting as a go-between is no midsummer pastime.

In the case of the Tokukawa family the matter was, indeed, grave. Few among the aristocratic members of the "above cloud" circles wished to brave the censures of their fellow highclouders in assuming the role of the go-between. For that meant nothing less than putting the seal of approval on the whole proceeding.

In the end, however, all this, too, was smoothly arranged. It was a victory, indeed, for the young princess, a matchless tribute to her all-compelling charm and personality. She had conquered her father; and now she has vanquished the aristocratic prejudice of her large family circle. She achieved the victory single-handed; for her groom-to-be was so completely out of the fight that he did not even have a chance of approaching the battlefield. This young girl of two and twenty, therefore, won a historic battle utterly unprecedented in the social chronicle of the ancient race. Some twenty centuries of social records of the Nippon people cannot show anything approaching it.

So Miss Kiku-ko Tokugawa, a plain heimin (commoner) of 384 Chita-ga-ya, Tokio, waited for the coming of the day or days. For her time moved like the Privy Council in midsummer. Nothing could have been more natural.

One morning, when her wedding day was scarce three weeks away, Miss Kiku-ko complained of what she thought was a touch of cold. She fought it as a mere tantalising jest of Fate. A day or two later she thought it wiser to take to bed. And the day—the one great fateful day—approached steadily on. A week later she was removed to the Red Cross Hospital at Azabu; outside her ward learned specialists shook their heads, she was suffering with typhoid. She was the happiest of all the patients in the hospital however. She was so utterly sure that she was to be all well by the time her bridal day would come around. How could it be otherwise in this the best of all the possible worlds, where God reigns, and in which the greatest of all is love?

All the preparations for the wedding went right on. Even as she lay in the hospital, Miss Kiku-ko spoke to her mother time and again as to what she should wear at the wedding; whether hhe should dress in the traditional birdal gown of a maid of Nippon or in the Occidental costume with white trailing veils. At last, the bridal day.

Just before the dawn broke upon it, at 2:50 a.m. to be precise, Miss Kiku-ko started on a journey. It was not a honeymoon trip: her bridegroom was not with her. He wasn't, simply because she traveled along the road where no mortal flesh could accompany her.

"She went down to Kyoto with us, with mother and me," said her elder brother, "to order her gowns, such as would please her fancy to wear on shining occasions. For the May-time wear she chose those with the skirt design of cherry blossoms over the alace palanquins, and for the autumn gowns designs designs of maple leaves, and these gowns she had ordered had reached us three days before she died."

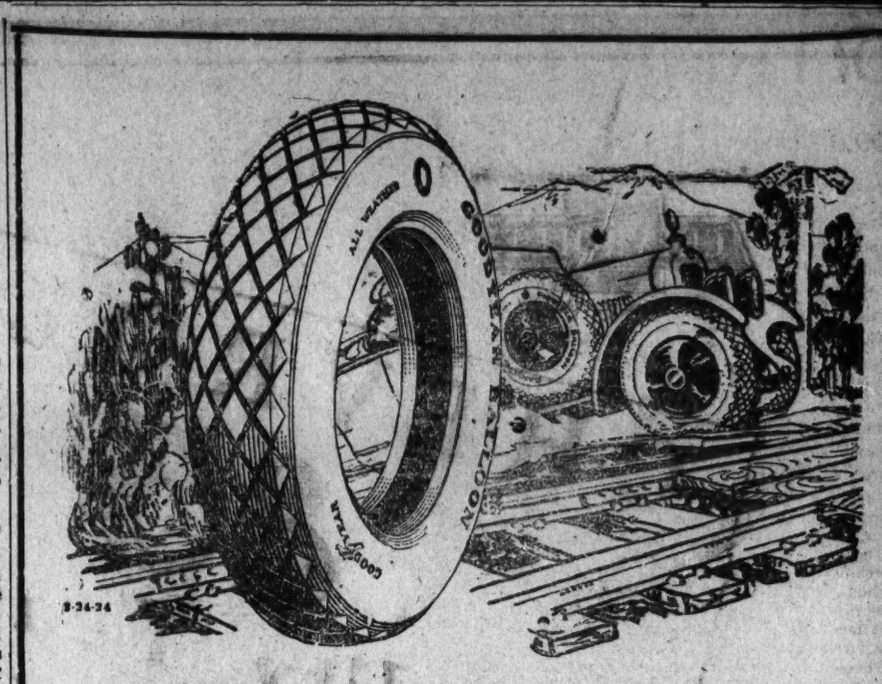
So saying, Kikwan Tokugawa, her elder brother, pointed to the gay colored gowns in front of the mortuary tablet of Kiku-ko. There they lay, fragile as flower petals and delicate as May-time dreams, and they seemed to speak out the heart-gripping tragedy of the little princess. She was wont to say: "Love is mightier than any man-made rank or class distinction, however ancient and hallowed they be, and marriage is the supreme event in one's life."

The little princess commoner was one of seven children. Her death was the first hhadow on the happy family circle. The shock was all the more profound and impressive. It has achieved one spectcular thing already. Her death has turned at least her branch of the ancient Houhe or Tokugawa into a company of ardent apostles of democracy in social relations.

A little less than three months after the death of Kiku-ko Tokugawa another princess joined the ranks of the commoner—and for precisely the same reason. Princess Mitsu-ko is the fourth daughter of Prince Kujo. Her majerty the Empress of Japan is her aunt. Princess Mitsu-ko followed in the steps of the Tokugawa princess for no other end whatever than to marry a commoner, Mr. Mitsusaburo Murase, of Nagoya.

These fair young princesses are the pioneers in a social revolution in Japan, the meaning of which is bigger than most of us of the presentgeneration can hope to grasp. The change is profound and fundamental; it means nothing less than the birth of the new social Japan. It is a thousand times more significant than any lacqquqer coating of democratic form of governmen or of political structure Nippon has imported. The young women anywhere whose family traditions are rooted in the twilight of the gods find no pleasure and pride in tossing away their rank and standing as a batch of yesterday's newspapers just to feeed a cow.

This is especially so in Nippon. When they do this just to crown love as life's supreme gift and to assert their right in choosing men after their own hearts, then one may put it down for sure that "democracy" is something more than a merefashionable phrase.



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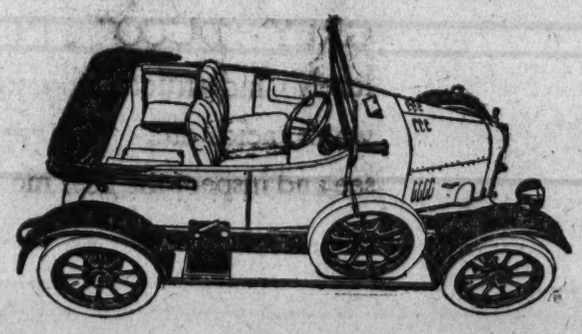

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Tremendous Business Of Taxis In New York

300,000 Riding; Big Increase From Adoption Of 20-Cents-a-Mile Tariff

Taxicabs, during the past two months, have rolled out into the limelight as the most conspicuous media of transportation in New York City.

The controversy over the 20-cent-a-mile taxi fare has usurped the place of the mooted six-cent subway fare in the mind of the ultimate rider.

People who never did anything more than dodge taxicabs are riding in them. Those who hailed them only on gala occasions are using them as a regular thing.

The taxicab riding public has increased from between 2o and 2 percent, since the thirty-cent-a-mile rate gave way to the twenty-cent tariff of several thousand cabs. Instead of a mere 250,000 persons using cabs daily, the total has been swollen to 300,000, and is increasing steadily.

Broadwayites have long used taxis as a matter of course. Now the Washington Heighters and the East Siders are using them. Cabs on Washington Heights along about 7.30 in the evening are hard to get. Before the rate cut, 50 percent of those cruising in that section for fares returned to mid-town empty and forlorn. It has been considered quite the fashion in the past two months to go to the central theater zone from as far north as 200th Street in a cab.

The east side is riding all over town in taxicabs. Coney Island by car has been a particular objective. On Saturdays and Sundays, the cabs flaunt their 20-cent signs along Second Avenue from Eighth Street south to Houston Street, and are quickly taken by those who seek the sea air along shore.

20-CENT-A-MILE RATE

The rate dispute contains interesting possibilities, for most of which is the question whether the 20-cent tariff can be profitably maintained. The possible effect on tariff congestion is receiving a share of attention. The necessity for greater speed in order to keep receipts as high as under the 30-cent charge is also a problem.

It is generally conceded that a 20-cent tariff for all cabs would result in almost immediate expansion of the industry. The remarkable growth of this field during the last few years has elevated it to a place of major importance. This is illustrated by the fact that authoritative estimates place the investment in rolling stock alone, exclusive of other properties directly concerned in taxicab operation, at between G. $30,000,000 and G. $35,000,000. There are, according to records of the Department of Licenses, 16,000 cabs in operation in New York City. There are 26,500 licensed hackmen, covering taxicab drivers and the few men employed by companies which operate meterless cars by the hour.

The question of whether or not the cabs can operate successfully on the 20 cent charge is uppermost in the minds of those who own, drive or make them. There is some difference of opinion on this subject but the general belief prevails that the owner who drives his own cab has a better chance of making a go of it than the fleet operator. Receipts have increased with those cabs under the 20-cent tariff, but wear and tear on the machines have also increased. The experience of one owner-driver, with both the 30-cent and the 20-cent rates, is typical of that of a dozen operators who were interrogated.

AN OWNER-DRIVER'S EXPERIENCE

His receipts over a period of three weeks under the 30-cent rate, during which he operated on a single shift of twelve to fifteen hours a day, depending upon business activity, averaged slightly more than $9 a day. His tips brought it up to $12. This left him only a slender margin of profit, because he was still paying for his car.

Since the 20-cent rate has been effective he has been averaging close to $14 a day in bookings, but has increased his mileage by 75 percent. He no longer spends slightly more than half his time cruising along at 10 to 12 miles an hour in search of business. There are many customers, and he speeds them to their destinations at from 20 to 25 miles an hour.

His outlay for gas and oil has increased considerably. The life of the tires will be materially shortened. He has reduced one suit uniform to rags and is making another shine like a mirror. He believes that instead of lasting four years his cab will be fortunate to survive three. He fears that when Winter comes with the snow and ice slowing up the cab he will scarcely be able to maintain a speed of twelve or thirteen miles an hour, and that this will greatly reduce his receipts.

He views his own future and that of the entire taxicab field with many misgivings. He contends that if the 20-cent rate proves too low to be continued, a return to the 30-cent charge may steer part of the public away from taxis, making the business worse than before.

ANOTHER OPERATOR

"I never know that miles were so long and that there were so many of them," said Paul Whitehil, a driver-owner, in discussing the effect of the new rate. "It seems to me that I've driven more people during the past few days then the motorman on the subway, but when I count up the day's bookings I think otherwise.

"My advice to ambitious young men in the colleges who are thinking of becoming taxicab drivers is to lay off. About the only pleasant feature of this trade is that it keeps a man out in the open, and on some days his isn't any too pleasant, either.

"It's been a tough game, and the rate fight makes it tougher. At 30 cents a mile there haven't been any taxicab owners or drivers building thirty-room houses on the South Shore of Long Island, and at 20 cents a mile the millionaires made in the business will be fewer than ever.

"Right now less than one-half of the cabs are running on the cut-rate fare and most of the taxi traveling is done in these cabs. When all of them get down to 20 cents, if there isn't any armistice in the fight, and when taxis generally don't get so much publicity, business will fall off and there will probably be an army of former drivers trying to get jobs as conductors."

Interviews with a dozen taxicab chauffeurs yielded corroboration of Whitehill's conclusion. They pointed out that the public would have to do consistent and long riding to make the 20-cent rate profitable. Drivers of cabs retaining the 30-cent charge reported numerous instances of being passed up for the low tariff cars.

FLEET OPERATORS

Many reasons were given by taxi men as to why the independent drivers would do better under the 20-cent rate than those who operate a fleet of cars. It was pointed out that when the prescribed number of hours are completed the drivers employed by the companies turn in their cabs. A poor day gives a scant return to the man with $3,000 worth of rapidly depreciating rolling stock on his hands. The owner-driver, on the other hand, can take advantage of a sudden storm or any condition making for unexpected business.

There are certain benefits accruing to the independents from the 20-cent rate that fail to materialise for the fleet operator. The bargain price frequenty puts passengers in a good-natured frame of mind, and they allow the driver to keep the one-third refund as his tip. If they aren't as generous as that they are more than likely to give a gratuity well in excess of the customary 10 or 15 percent. This doesn't benefit the fleet owner at all. His receipts are but slightly larger than under the old minimum rate, and he has the added running expenses to defray.

The 20-cent rate has enabled many of the less attractive looking cabs to do a more profitable business. The comparative beauty of the cabs introduced in the last two years has made going difficult for the older models. Officials of taxicab companies say that, while the vivid colors drew business two or three years ago, the public is now turning to the more luxurious types of cars, even when worked out in subdued color schemes.

OTHER TARIFF NOT HURT

As yet the reduced taxi rates have failed to cut perceptibly into the receipts of transit lines. It was said at the offices of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company that there had been no falling off in traffic since the taxis added the appeal of price to that of comfort in seeking patronage. It was pointed out that, during the summer, subway passengers have totaled 1,800,000 a day, while the elevated lines have been used by about 1,000,000 persons. The daily average of passengers in the subway last winter was 2,000,000, but the number is always reduced in the summer.

Frederic T. Wood, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, said that the buses had not suffered any loss of business on account of the 20-cent cabs. This was borne out by a glance at the throngs waiting at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue for the buses. There was a long line of persons, and they ignored the cabs that rolled by.

Chauffeurs in the shopping district said that women were patronising the 20-cent cabs liberally. The men thought that the bargain element was the lure, as women were partial to anything at one-third off, whether it was a dress they didn't need or a taxi ride.

CABS BOUGHT ON INSTALMENTS

More than 70 percent of the cabs now rolling are still in the process of being bought. Notes ranging between $123 and $140 a month must be met. There are other items of expense, the taxi men aver. From a pocket notebook that serves one driver-owner as his ledger and journal the following roster of expenses per month is taken:

Note on purchase of car	$132
Garage rent	25
Liability bond	30
Gas and oil	50
Instalment on meter	9
Tires	35
Repairs	15
Association dues	5
Total	$301

The driver said that "association dues" referred to payment made by owners of cabs purchased from firms producing distinctive types of cars. To keep the cab in perfect running order, he added, it was necessary to have the machine overhauled each year at a cost of between $200 and $250.

The cost of operating cabs at this time, together with the low rates, threatens to stem development of the taxicab field, according to Assemblyman Julius S. Berg, President of the Taxicab Board of Trade, with a membership of 1,600 drivers and owners.

BOARD OF TRADE MAN

"After talking with scores of our members," Mr. Berg said, "I have become convinced that a tariff of $20 cents a mile is not sufficient to insure a livelihood to those in this business. Not long ago we sought to ascertain the cost of taxicab operation per mile. After considerable research we found that it cost 12¾ cents a mile to operate a cab which ran on an eight-hour schedule. Of course, if the cab did double duty, the cost was somewhat lower. This figure covered cruising times as well as the riding with the flag down.

"The taxicabs must have passengers 80 percent or all the time if they are to thrive at the 20-cent. With the 30-cent tariff there was always the possibility, after a few dull hours at the beginning of the day, of picking up a fare who would ride enough to make the day a good one. Several quiet hours would mean real loss at present, as the return on even an unusually long haul would not be sufficient to bring up the day's receipts to a profitable plane.

"The burden of expense under which taxicabs must operate is nothing short of terrific. In addition to the fixed and anticipated costs, such as instalments on the car and clock, garage rent, gas and oil, liability bond, and other tolls, the driver is apt to be ordered by the License Department to have his car repainted. An inspector of the bureau can order this to be done, and the driver has no appeal.

"Incidentally, the reputation of taxicab chauffeurs for reckless driving is undeserved. It is true that they do take some chances and appear to have many narrow escapes from accidents, but the fact is that they are expert drivers with ability to handle their machines in a way which seems daring to the so-called 'Sunday afternoon' operator. Men who are at the wheel anywhere from ten to fourteen hours a day must be expected to acquire great skill and dexterity in the handling of a car."

35,000 IN TAXI BUSINESS

In discussing the magnitude of the taxicab business in New York City, Mr. Berg said that 35,000 persons were directly engaged in it. This total included chauffeurs, garage men employed by the larger companies, and office employes of the latter. Charles F. Griffin, Deputy Commissioner of the Automobile Division of the Department of Licenses, said that 26,500 licenses had been issued since the first of the year to hackmen, most of these being taxicab drivers, a few being employed by the companies which rent meterless cars by the hour. He estimated that the number would be greatly increased before the end of the year. Commissioner Griffin expressed the belief that if the 20-cent rate attracts many persons to taxis who didn't use them before, the number of cabs would undoubtedly be increased.

Records of his department showed that almost sixteen thousand taxicabs have been licensed this year. That the 20-cent rate might become permanent was indicated in an announcement by the Commissioner that several of the companies had conferred with him regarding the changing of their meters. The bureau will permit the low rate cabs to carry the 20 cents a mile placards until Aug. 8. After that date they must be removed, although the 20-cent cabs can post a schedule of revised rates inside the cab. The Commissioner estimated that about 25 percent of the cabs adopted the new low rate. He pointed out that the Twentieth Century Company, whose action in reducing its tariff was largely responsible for the general slashing of rates, was not charging a flat rate of 20 cents a mile but received 30 cents for the first mile, and 20 cents for each succeeding mile.

300,000 PASSENGERS

Estimates of the number of taxicab passengers in New York City daily placed the total in the neighborhood of 250,000 under the 30-cent minimum and possibly 300,000 at present. Chauffeurs said that in the past they picked up fifteen fares a day. This, multiplied by 16,000, approximates the quarter million mark. The 20-cent cabs are carrying as many as twenty-five fares in the course of a day.

Between 50 and 60 percent of the cabs are driven by their owners. There is but one large operating company in the city, the American Yellow Taxi Corporation. It runs almost 2,500 machines. There are numerous fleets of cabs, ranging from 5 up to 100. The Mogul Checker, Luxor, Premier and other familiar cabs are not controlled by operating companies bearing these names, but are sold to individual drivers or fleet owners. Chauffeurs who do not own their cabs work on a commission basis purely. Most of them receive 40% of the gross bookings. Some receive only one-third of the receipts. Seventy-fine dollars constitutes a good week's business for a cab working an eight or ten hour shift. This nets the driver $30 in commissions, with an additional $10 in tips. Employe-drivers placed their weekly earnings at between $35 and $42 or $43 through the year.

The independent can earn between $45 and $50 a week if he can avoid streaks of ill-fortune to which so many things automotive are heir.

The veteran hackmen, who graduted from four-wheelers and hansom cabs to motor vehicles, deplore the general situation.

A DRIVER'S LIFE

"It's terrible—terrible," said one of them as he sat in the office of the Independent Taxicab Owners' Association at 119 West Sixty-third Street. "We used to get $2 an hour with the old hansom cabs at a time when it didn't cost much more than $1 a day to keep them going.

"When taxicabs first came out, I believe, they charged $1 a mile. A dollar in those days went as far as two or three go at present. Of course, the public didn't have the taxi-riding habit, but there were enough people who used them to make it a profitable business. The first taxicabs were electrically driven. Later we had the two-cylinder gasoline cars. These charged at the rate of 80 cents an hour.

"It is a strange thing, but even in those days none of the fleet operators seemed to be able to make money. Certainly none of those companies lasted. The individual owner did well. Although the cost of living generally has gone up tremendously during the last twenty years, the taxi rates are but 25 percent of what they were then.

"The man who tries to run several cabs is always apt to lose on one of them any profits he may make on the others. A poor driver will ruin a cab in short order. The employe doesn't give the cab anything like the care which the owner-driver gives. In a business of this kind, where it isn't possible to tell in advance just what the expenses will be, the man with several cabs may find himself forced to meet big bills on all his machines at one time and, unless he has money enough, may strike a snag.

"The taxi driver hasn't much of a future. He cannot go on driving after he passes the prime of life. The man working the single shift covers more than 3,000 miles a month, or about 40,000 a year. And most of that is done in traffic. There are come drivers who do 5,000 miles a month by themselves. Cabs doing the doubleshift, running twenty-two hours a day, average about 6,000 or 7,000 miles a month. The tires, 33 by 4½ cost about $125 and last on these double-shift cabs for not more than three months. The taxi must have good rubber, because it cannot afford to be held up from time to time by flats."

Contrasts In Autos, U. S. And Europe

Fifteen million motor cars and trucks are now running in the United States.

One motor vehicle to every seven persons. Five times as many automobiles as there are freight and passenger cars combined on all the railways of the United States.

Enough to carry half the people of America in a single caravan.

The Lincoln highway, from the banks of the Hudson to the Golden Gate, is 3,305 miles long. To put them (the United States autos) all on that highway; even in traffic jam formation, would require that the Lincoln highway be widened so that 15 cars could stand abreast!

The annual mileage of all these automobiles is 80,000,000 miles. This is three times as many motor miles as the car miles of the railways.

On the average, every automobile carries two and one-half passengers. This means that more than 37,000,000 persons take to automotive wheels every day, or more than 13,000,000,000 annually—twelve times as many as are carried by the railroads.

The automobiles give direct employment to more than a million men, and indirect employment to two or three times as many. It buys a major portion of the country's plate glass, a vast share of its iron and steel, most of its aluminum, much of its leather. It gives the railroads much more freight to haul than it takes from them.

It has sent hundreds of thousands of persons into the suburbs, where rents are cheaper and living conditions better, and here the savings in rent offset the car maintenance cost, leaving the better living conditions as dividends.

EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

It would surprise any resident of the United States to ride for miles and miles in many European countries and see only one or two autos. The bicycle and foot travel take most people where they want to go in Europe. Of course, in Switzerland, where the roads wind back and forth in and around, there are not many automobiles and not many bicycles either.

The American motorist who visit Europe for the first time has several surprises in store for him. One interesting feature of motoring in Europe is the fact that most of the cars used there are open models and virtually all travel with their tops down.

A peculiar feature of transportation about London is that there are many steam trucks. The boiler and smokestack are the front end of the automobile and the steam engine is just behind the boiler.

These trucks are used to carry 10 or 20 tons of coal or cement and building material, and are seen at all hours of the day puffing away along the London streets.

There are many marked contracts, of which the above is only a suggestion. The main difference, however, is in the actual number of autos on the continent, so much less than in the States.

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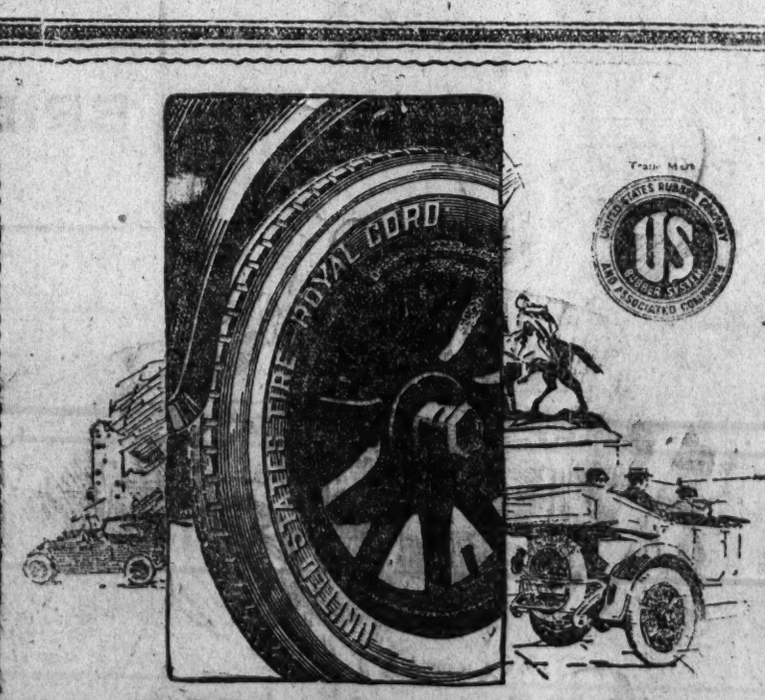

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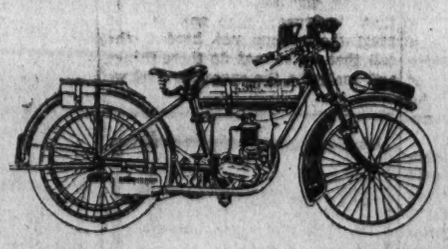

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Mah Jong's Rise And Present Peril

(Continued from Page 1)

prove itself as a good game, instead of resting smugly on the crest of fashion. This defect can be traced back to its synthetic American creation. In the first place, the rules for the game that Babcock issued hardly scratched the surface of the scientific Chinese game as it has been handed down from century to century and generation to generation. Rather, he adopted the game to his own idea of Occidental taste, simplifying the occult art just enough to make it assimilable on a first tryout. That was Babcock's personal contribution to the chaos.

We now come to the part played by the other 200 importers. They entered the field with a patented name already in existence. But the ancient game itself and its jewel-like tiles could no more be copyrighted than could a deck of cards. Mah Duke, Mah Cheuk, Mah Chang, Pung Chow were launched, also half a dozen cases of litigation. Each of these importers, too, was employing his own Chinese authorities and interpreter, who threw together quite a different set of simplified Oriental rulings. All of these commercial complications added to the chaos already in existence by reason of the hordes of self-made authorities.

So it has come about that society today is split into a dozen warring camps. The society folk of Washington can't play without warfare with the society folk of Baltimore. Nay more, each city is divided up into a dozen quarreling cliques that find that they cannot play with each other in peace, because this clique plays by Babcock and that clique by Foster. If there is one stranger in the crowd, the rules of warfare have to be discussed beforehand as meticulously as rulings of The Hague Tribunal were supposed to be discussed.

In the interest of haste and simplicity in America a quick-moving, high-score game has been developed. In China the slow-moving, scientific game of blocking opponents' hands has been the method of play throughout the ages. The American game depends more upon the element of chance. The Chinese game can be controlled by skill. The high-score game technique was a thing that could be acquired in a month. But the subtle offensive and defensive Chinese game was the product of years of intensive study and practice and centuries of poker face.

Mah Jong is now paying the price for that insolent compromise with the traditions of the centuries. The very persons who took it up so excitedly just a year ago, are now quite frankly tired of its easy thrills. The people who were bridge habitues before are bridge habitues again.

There is that third great danger as well that menaces the game. I mean the actual democratising of it. Mah Jong is no longer the exclusive plaything of the rich, as it was when a set called for the expenditure of $100. In the Summer and Fall of 1923 a gigantic commercial drive was launched by the manufacturers and importers of medium-priced sets.

From east to west and from north to south the democratic drive took its department store way. Itinerant demonstrators "played" Milwaukee and Kansas City, St. Paul and Des Moines and Chattanooga. In plateglass show windows of department stores they set up their stage business. Two little Chinese maids in native costume could there be seen playing with a $25 set against a background of lacquer—the all-too-familiar Hollywood version of the East and its sins and its mysteries. While, inside the store, a Mah Jong instructor, also in costume, gave gratuitous instruction to all who came inquiring—whether they purchased a set of whether they didn't.

So Mah Jong came into the possession of the great common people, of whom the Lord in His infinite wisdom (or carelessness) made so many. Today the majority of sets that are being sold are of the $5 and $10 variety. Mah Jong can no longer depend for its popularity on any artificial social prestige. Of no avail now organized efforts to restore that artificial prestige. For better or for worse, the game is irretrievably committed to the ways of democracy.

There are other lines of defense, however, where organized effort is plainly being put forth. On all sides there are signs that the propagandists of the game are trying at this late day to insert into the American play the Chinese method of doing things. In short, to raise the standard of playing until Mah Jong can compete with bridge on its own uncompromising scientific ground, instead of depending for its patrons on the sociable folk who have taken up Mah Jong just because it permits gossip and philandering and social dalliance.

Shakespeare And Auto Salesmanship

Showing That Even Today The Bard's Works Have Their Uses

Probably the first time that Shakespeare was ever presented to a group of men engaged in selling a popular commodity, as a model from whom many valuable things might be learned for success in business, was done at this year's convention of the National Automobile Dealers' Association in Chicago by William B. Burrus, a sales consultant of Washington, D. C. Mr. Burrus called Shakespeare the greatest salesman who ever lived, because he wrote or adapted thirty-seven plays and introduced over 700 characters, no two of whom are alike, and all are still selling us ideas every day that we live.

Mr. Burrus' remarks regarding the Bard are of much interest, particularly his characteriztion of Shakespeare as the greatest salesman in history. It is unfortunate that this honor bestowed upon the late lamented is a posthumous one, and that the deceased could not have found his true field of activity during his life time, as the playwright game which he took up was very poor pickings at the time and William died leaving an estate worth about a thousand dollars. However, he has at last been estimated at his true worth, even though this recognition is more than three centuries belated, and now we can realize what a wonderful salesman was born out of his time, to waste his fragrance on the desert air of literature and drama when he might have been selling automobiles and piling up a fortune.

"Shakespeare was a great salesman in the plays he wrote," said Mr. Burrus. "The big idea that he presented in one of his plays that is absolutely fundamental for success in any business, and especially for salesman, is the idea of confidence. We cannot succeed without confidence. The man who has fear tugging at his coat-tail all the time is never successful. Fear cannot get into your mind if you have confidence working at the time; neither can worry, and the only way to get rid of them is not to try to get rid of them, but to think of a new idea and try it out. Shakespeare gave us the idea. He said:

"Our doubts are traitors and make up lose what we oht might win by fearing to attempt.

"The man who is doing the best that he can with his mentality and with his equipment is using his time most efficiently. He is a success, I don't care how much business he is doing, whether it is little or large. But the man who has wonderful possibilities and only uses a small percentage of them isn't really a success.

CARE OF HEALTH

"And then Shakespeare told us something else on the care of our health. He said.

'Sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care:

"Sleep, not necessarily closing your eyes I mean rest, the kind of rest that men in business need, the kind of rest free from worry, free from fear and from thoughts that disturb them, the kind of sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care, the thing that really dulls our consciousness and gives our nerves a chance to rebuild, that is what we want; the proper amount of rest so that we will be physically equipped the next day to do the right kind of work in the right kind of way.

"You know it is the only solution of the American problems of today the right kind of rest. We are burning our candle at both ends that is true; men and women everywhere have not heeded the call that we cannot do these things and really be the successes that we want to be, and you remember Shakespeare said:

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.

"Is there anything more clever than that? We go into a man's office dressed up like a pack of cards, and is it any wonder he thinks we are bluesky salesmen and treats us as such? As we dress we carry with us a certain advertisement; as we act and appear both in business and leisure we are selling an idea of ourselves; costly our habit whether in clothes or in character, costly our habit and then we will create the impression with the public that we come in contact with that we are worth while to do business with."

SCIENTIFIC SALESMANSHIP

In the conversation between Cassius, Casca and Trebonius about Caesar, Mr. Burrus says Shakespeare has given a very modern instance of scientific salesmanship, and practically the same kind of conversation may be heard among automobile men when discussing some competitor.

"These fellows were worrying about Caesar's success," he adds. "They said, 'Did you hear what Caesar did yesterday?' and then they began knocking him. Now Caesar seemed to go on succeeding—it didn't bother him—but look how it ruined those other fellows. So finally they said (just like a lot of follows do nowadays), 'We have just got to assassinate that bird because he is getting too much on our nerves,' so they got together and sold themselves the idea. They couldn't get rid of him any other way, so they thought they would kill him.

"Now they had to have a fellow at the head of the plot who had a standing in the community because those fellows hadn't been successful enough to have a standing, so they got Brutus, a big, broad-gauged Roman citizen, and they sold him the idea. It is the cleverest thing how Brutus was sold on this proposition. You remember all those talks appealing to his vanity, to his love of Rome, to the love of his fellowmen. Then they had a lot of notes thrown over his fence, and he thought every one in Rome was writing urging him to get rid of Caesar, and no one was writing except the conspirators.

MARK ANTONY'S CONTRACT

"At this assassination there was a fellow by the name of Mark Antony. He didn't stay for the actual murder because he had business elsewhere. He went on to a safe distance and negotiated with Brutus for some kind of an insurance contract to guarantee him against harm. That was the first illustration I know of where there was insurance, but anyhow he went to see Brutus.

"Mark Antony had an agreement, and so when he rushed in he took advantage of it. What did he do? He threw back his tunic and said:

I do not beseech ye, if you bear me hard,
Now, whilst your purpled hands to reek and smoke,
Fulfill your pleasure.

"Of course, he knew Brutus wasn't going to hit him, so he made a good impression on Brutus. Brutus thought Mark meant it, and so he was sold on the idea that Mark Antony was a big man. Mark came to sell Brutus that idea, but he also came to sell him another idea: that he should be allowed to make a few remarks at Caesar's funeral. This other was just sort of a camouflage. Brutus, having the egotism of most salesmen, said, "That is all right go ahead; but I will make the first speech and sell the crowd the idea.'

BRUTUS AS A SALESMAN

"I wish every automobile salesman would get a copy of that speech and read it over many times and try to find a single place in Brutus's speech where there isn't real high-class salesmanship. What does he say? Does he rush in and say: You don't want an automobile this Spring, do you? You don't want a new one, do you?" No. Brutus walked right in and said:

Had you rather Caesar were living, and die all slaves, than that Caesar were dead, to live all free men?

"How can you answer that question except in Brutus's favor? In other words, when you go to sell a car and the other fellows says 'When do you want it?' you have the advantage, because then he will commit himself.

"That is the theory Brutus went on. He got those boys to commit themselves. He said, 'Who is here so base that would be a bondman? If any, speak.' Of course nobody got up and said, 'Here I am.' Naturally they wouldn't. And then he said, 'Who is there so vile that will not love his country?' and so forth, and he goes on and makes the complete sale and the crowd goes out agreeing with him on everything."

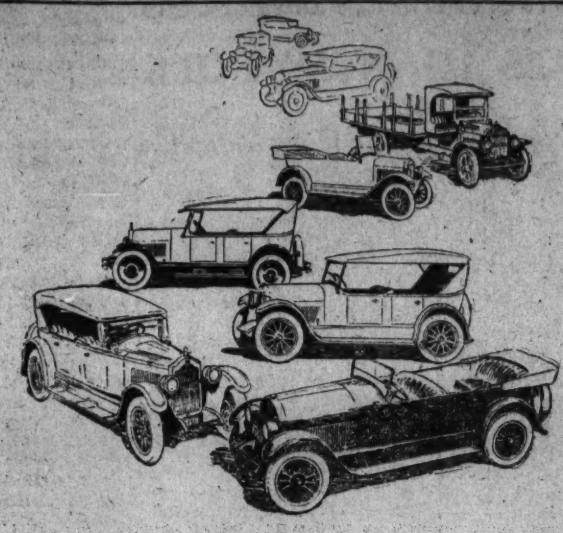
MARK'S DIFFCULT JOB

Mr. Burrus cites the difficut job Mark Antony had to get the attention and interest of the crowd. He shows how he succeeded through clever appeals to the emotion and logic of his hearers, until, at the mention of Caesar's will he has their curiosity fully aroused, just as if some big automible manufacturer died and he gave the will to the lawyer and the lawyer came down to the plant and said, "Any of you fellows know what is in it? But I don't believe I will read it." The average fellow would want to know, just as the crowd of Romans asked. 'What's in the will?"

"Mark Antony would have succeeded," says Mr. Burrus "as the greatest salesman of all time, he would have succeeded as the greatest character, but he failed in the quality without which no house can stand, without which no business can stand, without which no individual can eventually stand, and that is the quality of sincerity. Mark Antony was not sincere, so he failed. We must be sincere in our calling, in our business, in our occupation. We must be sincere, and that is worth more than all else in the world, because without it eventually we are bound to meet with disappointment and failure."

With particular reference to motor dealers of the present day, Mr. Burrus added:

mobile industry, you are here to sell your particular house and your particular policy and your particular service, as well as your particular car. You are not just here to sell a car, you are here to paint a picture of the automobile business and your particular business and your policy particularly. Then you are going to sell it to them there, and then, while they are waiting for something that they can't get away with, you have got that to hold back to the end."



A car for every purse and purpose

IN the automobile industry there have been developed several distinct price classes in accordance with which most automobiles are built and sold.

General Motors, as the world's largest builder of motor vehicles, makes a motor car for each price class.

Its price line ranges from Cadillac, "Standard of the World," to Chevrolet, the lowest priced quality car. In the price classifications between are Buick, with its world-wide good name; Oakland, the first "light six" motor car; and Oldsmobile, the first motor car to be produced in quantity.

General Motors also builds a car for every purpose. There are not only passenger cars for every need, but cars for business service too, ranging from the Chevrolet commercial cars to GMC Trucks, which everywhere are displacing antiquated means of carrying goods.

Today the cars and trucks made by General Motors are used in 236 different kinds of business—virtually every form of human enterprise.

. . . .

Thus General Motors builds a car for every purse and purpose. But its service does not end there. *General Motors aims to give the utmost value in each price class.*

By coordinating the purchasing power of its divisions, General Motors effects large economies in the building of each car; and the total volume of sales is so large that the margin of profit on each car is relatively low. Both factors result in a material saving to the buyer of any General Motors car or truck.

In addition, General Motors insures that the engineering of each car is of the best by providing its divisions with the largest engineering and research facilities in the world.

Further information regarding General Motors may be had by writing to General Motors Export Company, Robert Dollar Building, Shanghai.

GENERAL MOTORS

MAKERS OF MOTOR CARS, TRUCKS, ACCESSORIES AND EQUIPMENT

BUICK . CADILLAC . CHEVROLET . OAKLAND . OLDSMOBILE . GMC TRUCKS

New York . London . Paris . Copenhagen . Socrabaia . Bombay . Calcutta . Shanghai . Manila . Honolulu
Sydney . Melbourne . Wellington . Madrid . Johannesburg . Mexico City . São Paulo . Buenos Aires

Dr. C. Noel Davis

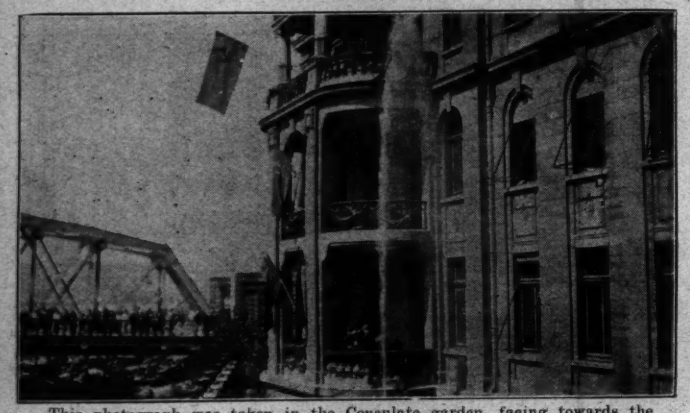
In the Municipal Gazette S. M. C. Health Report Says:—

"It is advisable to protect the eyes by tinted glasses to prevent fatigue and the ill-effects of sun glare."

You need a pair of Sir Wm. Crookes—

O.I.C. Glasses

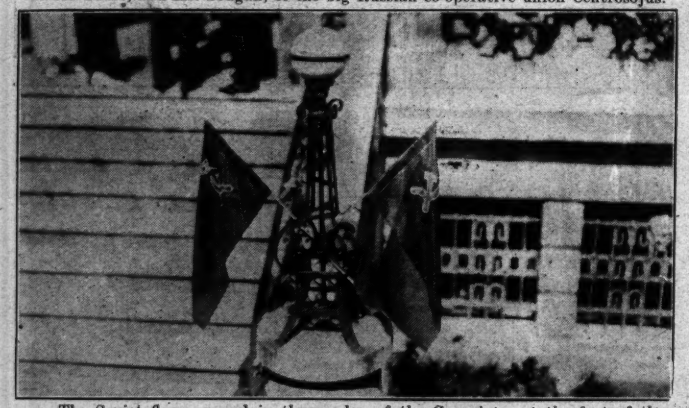
THE SOVIET FLAG RAISED IN SHANGHAI



This photograph was taken in the Consulate garden, facing towards the Garden Bridge, and shows some of the crowd lined up along the Garden Bridge. The crowd was kept down to normal proportions by a police patrol which kept traffic going, and most of the spectators assembled in the Public Garden across Soochow Creek.

From left to right, those present are: Secretary Cherkassoff of the Consulate, Consul Elleder, Magistrates Lee and Oen of the International Mixed Court, Magistrate Chen of the French Mixed Court, Vice-Chairman Fong of the General Chamber of Commerce, Magistrate Sung of the International Mixed Court, and Mr. Sougak, of the big Russian co-operative union Centrosojus.

This photograph was taken in the garden at the back of the Consulate at noon, as the Soviet flag was being raised to the strains of the "International", the revolutionary song which the Soviets have adopted as their own.



The Soviet flags crossed in the garden of the Consulate, at the foot of the marble steps there. The design of the flags is well seen here, with the hammer and sickle crossed, and surmounted by a star. The hammer and sickle are symbolic of the union of labor and the peasantry.

—Photos by Sun Sun.

Help him Stand the Strain

WITH

SANATOGEN

From the minute he leaves home in the morning till he comes at night your husband is in the whirl and hustle of modern business life. Even his moments of relaxation are disturbed by the roar and noise of the city. No man can stand this strain without a special restorative for his nerves. Your husband may not be ill in the sense that he is "laid up" but his whole system is being weakened by the constant nerve wrack to which he is subjected.

If you want to keep him healthy, full of vitality and energy you must give him Sanatogen, regularly

Buy Sanatogen to-day and give it to your husband, regularly. In a few weeks he will be a new man, with a reserve strength and health that will delight him and you.

Go and ask your chemist to-day

SANATOGEN

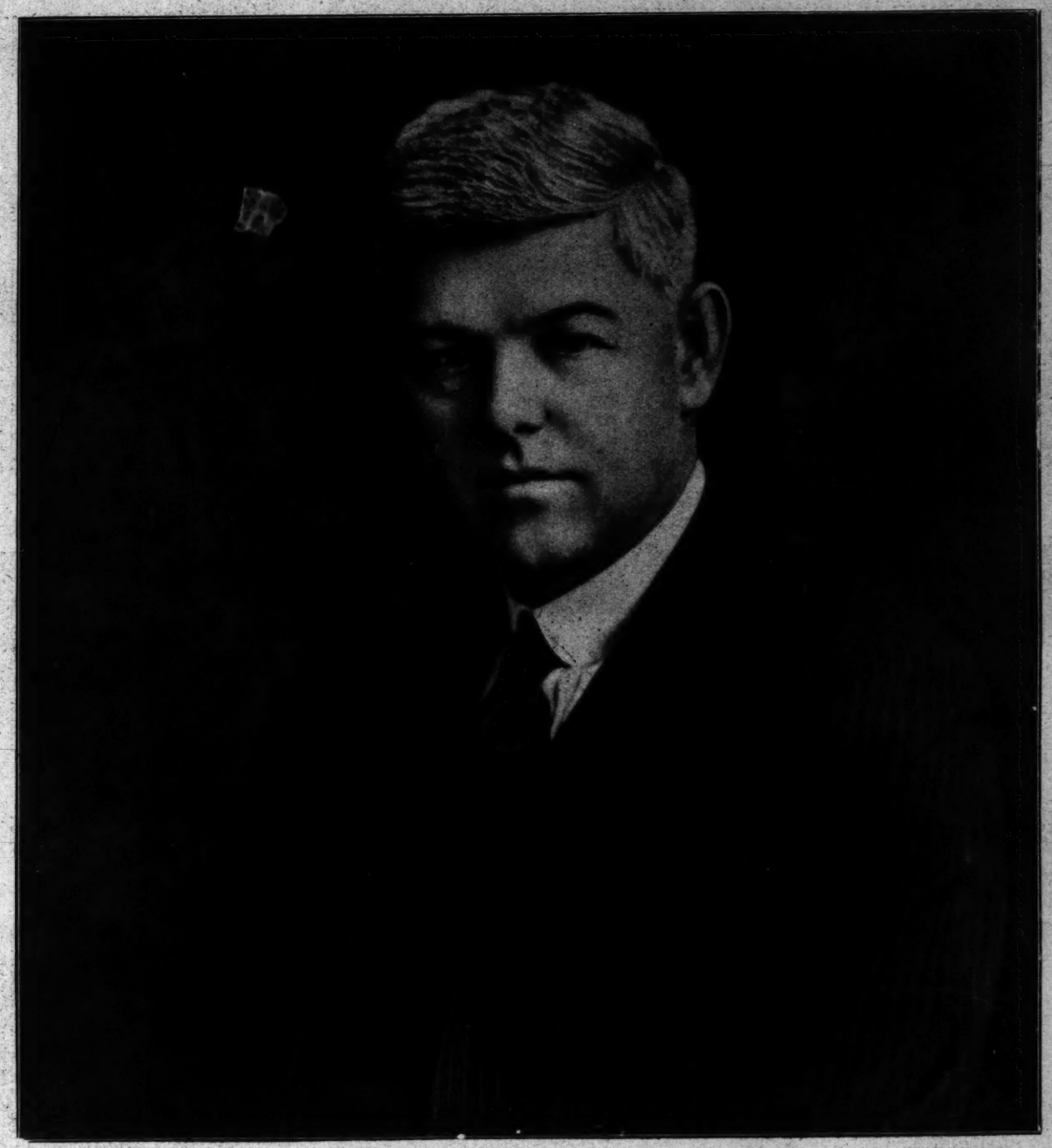
The True Tonic-Food

Go and ask your chemist to-day

The China Press

Sunday Pictorial Section

日四十月九歷陸 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924. 號二十月十歷陽



—Photo by Matsene.

Major Arthur Bassett, as President of the American Association of China, is taking the lead in urging the American community in Shanghai to pool its community charitable and public activity finances into a "Community Fund" to be administered in an efficient and business-like manner. Major Bassett came to China originally as the first U. S. District Attorney when the American Court was established in 1906. Later he joined the British-American Tobacco Company as legal adviser and is now one of the executives of that concern as well as a director of Mustard and Company. During the World War, Major Bassett served as Judge Advocate with the Fifteenth Infantry in Tientsin. He is active in American and general community affairs, has headed the Red Cross and American Legion, and is a member of the Committee of the American Club.

A FULL HOUSE MAY GREET "A FULL HOUSE" BY THE A. W. C.

Amateur theatricals in Shanghai are receiving a distinct fillip by the enthusiasm and gusto with which members of the Dramatic Section of the American Women's Club are co-operating to the end of regaling local theater-goers with high-class fare in the realm of histrionic art. Those who remember the success of the last production by the A.W.C., "Old Lady 31," are looking forward with eager interest to the staging at the Carlton Theater on October 20, 21 and 22 of "A Full House," which promises to be another feather in the A.W.C.'s cap. Below are the little pack of players who will make their bow to the Carlton audience a week hence.

Mrs. Gardner Crane, who plays "Susie from Sioux City."

Mr. Lewis Andrews, who is cast for the role of "Parks," the English butler.

Miss Loraine Fleming, who will play the part of "Daphne."

Mr. Philip Giovaninni as "Mooney."

Mrs. Grace J. Terry, who plays "Ottily."

Mr. Gardner Crane as "George Howell."

Mrs. S. C. Kingsbury, who plays the part of "Auntie."

Mr. Walter Bratton as "Mr. King."

Mrs. R. I. Clapp as "Mrs. Fleming."

Mr. H. S. Carey, who plays "Kearney."

Mrs. Scott Emmens as "Mrs. Pembrooke."

Mr. C. M. Wentworth, who plays "Sergeant Dougherty."

Mrs. G. Irons, as "Vera Vernon."

Mr. Howard Hastings, who plays "Ned Pembrooke."

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMESTEADS BY WAR'S ALARMS

An aged woman refugee at Liuho. She resolutely refused to leave even when offered facilities for moving into a safer environment. This is one of the tragedies of the war.

Refugees coming from the vicinity of Liuho to Shanghai.

Field gun being operated at Liuho. Note the alert expressions on the faces of the gunners.

Chekiang soldiers transporting mountain gun to the front at Liuho.

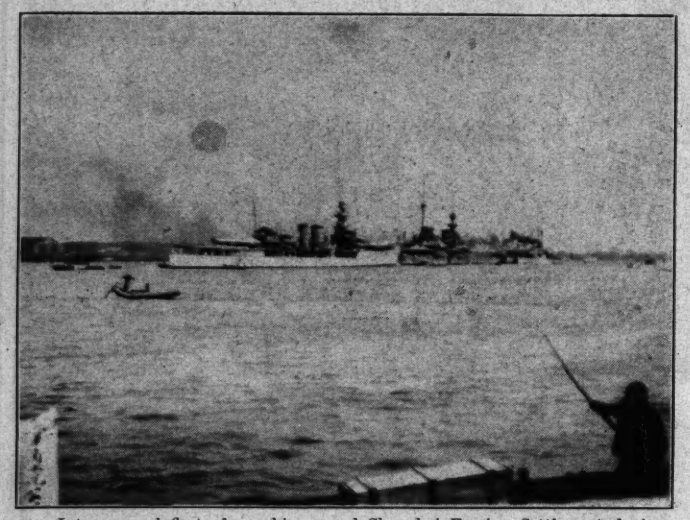
Photo showing the mode of construction of the Chekiang trench at Liuho.

—*Photos by Sun Sum.*

An interior view of the trench at Liuho.

AROUND WARTIME SHANGHAI WITH A CAMERA

With the noise of battle, hundreds of peaceful countryfolk leave their homes to find shelter in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. This photo was taken along the Soochow Creek.

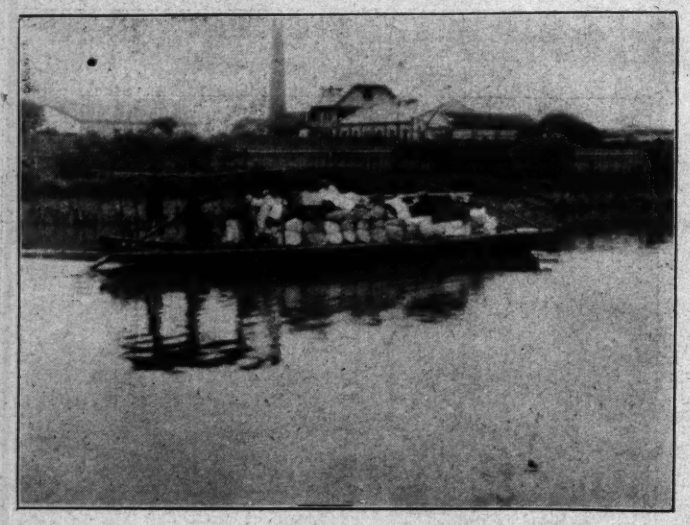


International fleet of warships guard Shanghai Foreign Settlement during the present strife in China.

Markham Road Bridge, one of the busiest gateways leading into the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai.

Crowds of Chinese wait daily before the Red Cross Hospitals in the Shanghai Foreign Settlements.

Chinese refugees waiting to be searched before being allowed to enter the Settlement.



Soochow Creek is the mute witness of many a sad scene as the homeless with their belongings piled under them make way for Shanghai.

—Photos by Mrs. Westerton.

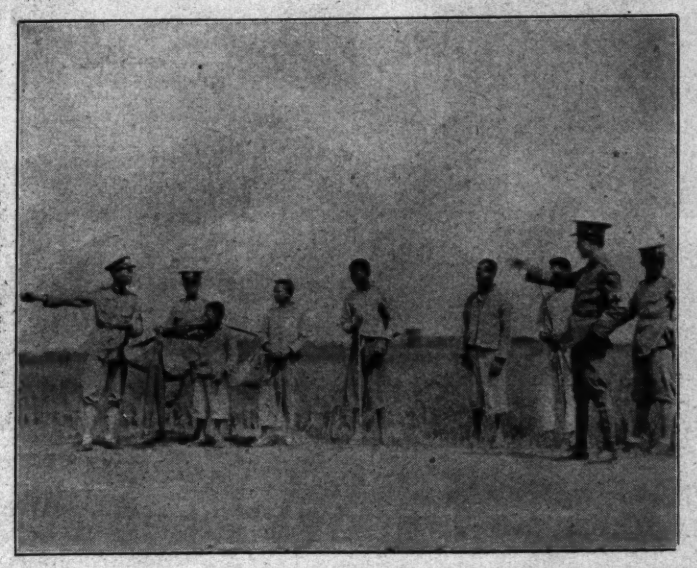
EXCLUSIVE ACTION PICTURES FROM THE LIUHO FRONT

This is a fine action picture showing Chekiang soldiers at the Liuho front loading a field gun.

The value of the deadly machine gun against heavy artillery and superior numbers has been well exemplified in the Chekiang-Kiangsu conflict. Photo shows a Chekiang machine-gun at Liuho. The cartridge belts worn by these soldiers rattle out death quicker than it takes to relate the fact.

This is all that was left of a building destroyed by gun-fire at Liuho.

Inside a "dug-out" at Liuho. The occupant of the trench appears to be more or less unconcerned regarding the safety of his person.



Red Cross men taking refugees to Shanghai from Lootien.

Chekiang soldiers on guard on the Shanghai-Taichang motor road.

—Photos by Sun Sun.

PEKING, CHANG TSO-LIN'S OBJECTIVE, SEEN FROM THE AIR

The question of the role to be played by the aeroplane in China's civil war has become one of paramount importance in view of the success which has attended the arms of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who is particularly well equipped in the way of aeroplanes. A telegram published on Friday morning stated that Marshal Chang's reply to the recent memorandum of the Diplomatic Body in Peking, regarding air attacks on the capital, adds that should he attack the capital, he will instruct his subordinates to endeavor to avoid injury to the Legation Quarter—which is a problematical question. He adds, with crushing irony, that he fully realises that there are historic monuments in Peking, as elsewhere in China, and if the diplomats wish to avoid the danger of these being injured, they should get President Tsao Kun and Marshal Wu Pei-fu to leave Peking. Below are some exclusive photographs of the capital taken from the air. An interesting article by Mr. Lawrence Impey, who took these pictures, appears in the feature section of today's issue.

A snapshot of the President's Palace taken from the air. The twin lakes afford an excellent mark for locating position.

Here is a photo of Hatamen Street taken from above the Glacis, and looking toward the east, where most of the foreign residences outside the Legation Quarter are located.

The famous Temple of Heaven to the south of Peking makes a wonderful picture from the air.

The sharp descent from the hills to the North China plain is clearly seen in this photograph.

The foothills over which Feng Yu-hsiang's forces were recently operating towards Chaoyang.

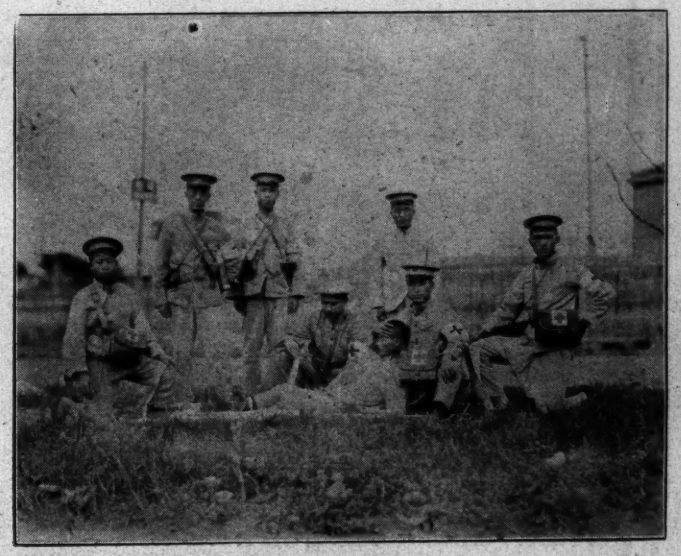
A picture of Peitaiho from the air. Here General Wu Pei-fu has established an aeroplane base for both refitting and raiding purposes.

—Photos by Mr. Lawrence Impey.

CHEKIANG SOLDIERS SHOW AN INDOMITABLE SPIRIT

Chekiang soldiers operating a mountain gun at Liuho.

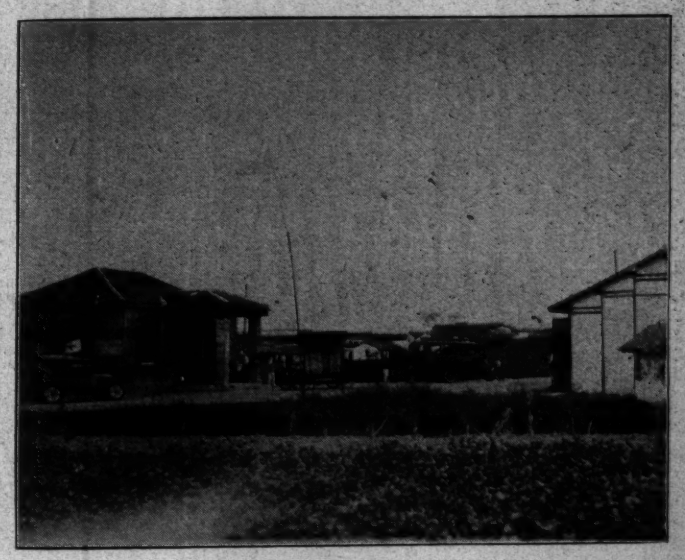
A close-up of Chekiang troops firing from a trench at Liuho.



Military doctors rendering first aid to the wounded among the Chekiang troops at Liuho.

A Chekiang soldier beguiling the shining hour by reading a newspaper.

A huge hole torn in a wall of one of the houses at Liuho by gunfire.



A general view of Lootien.

—Photos by Sun Sun.

Golf
Baseball
Tennis
Cricket
Lawn Bowls

China Press Sports

Polo
Swimming
Rowing
Boxing
Comment

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924

Gallopers Defeated By All-Star Navy Nine In Stellar Contest: 5-1

Locals Use Two Hurlers But Unable To Hold Opposing Batters; Jack Smith Makes Star Play Of Game

The Shanghai Gallopers suffered a 5-1 defeat at the hands of the All-Star Navy nine yesterday afternoon on the Pioneer Field when the Sailors trimmed them by their flashy stick work in spite of Claire and Scott who both hurled in the battle. The boys hit in every inning except the first and fifth when they summed up eleven hits to the Gallopers' four. The seventh frame was the most eventful for the Navy nine for they put across three runs in that stanza and also knocked Claire out of the box who was substituted by Scott, the veteran local hurler.

With Witson of the Huron on the mound for the Sailors they started out and held the Gallopers from scoring for four innings while they themselves put up one tally in the fourth stanza as Lampke, the star outfielder for the Sailor aggregation, led off with a two bagger and, after two outs were made, scored on Weber's long bingle to center field. Weber then stole second but was unable to score.

After the Navy scored in the fourth inning the locals tied the tally in the fifth when Smith for the Gallopers was given a free pass to first after being hit by a pitched ball and was advanced to second by Starke's sacrifice bunt. Bullard then came through with a clout to center field which sent Smith on his way to third. In an attempt to catch Smith at third, Lampke made a very poor throw to the bag and let the runner score putting the only tally of the game for the Shanghai nine. Bullard's hit in this inning was the first of the game for the local nine. Although the Sailors hit in the fifth inning it was of no avail. However, in the seventh frame they started off when Weber was walked to first base and advanced to second by Shattuck's single to left field. When Bouvier hit to right field Weber scored and Shattuck went to third while the hitter took second, since the locals played for the man at the plate. When Witson came through with a long two bagger to center field, Shattuck scored but Bouvier, who also tried to score, was tagged at the plate via a relay from Starke to Bullard to Bristow. After this little rally, the local management took out Claire and replaced him with Scott; and Tavares took up the position behind the plate. After Witson reached third he and Farrel made a very nice squeeze play which worked to perfection for Witson got a very early start from third and was off before Scott had a chance to deliver the ball. When the local hurler did get it off, Farrel laid down a very slow bunt and both men were safe.

In their half on the seventh frame, Kingman for the Gallopers started off with a safe bunt down the third base line, and after the following two batters were struck out he was caught too far off his base which killed all hopes of scoring for the locals.

In the ninth inning the Navy team added another marker to their score when Farrel came to bat after two outs and drew a free pass to first base and hastily stole second. The following hitter also drew a walk while Lampke came through with a long bingle which scored Farrel from second but when Matheney, who was on first, tried to go to third he was tagged, making the third out.

Jack Smith out in right field made a stellar grab of Dissler's long clout in the sixth inning when the local outfielder ran back almost to the bleachers. While stumbling Smith caught the ball and held onto it, completing the play in a regular "Movie fashion." Freddie Bills at shortstop proved himself the same "old star" as he always has been on the local diamond for his scoops and pegs to first were some of the best factors of the game.

BOX SCORE

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Taylor C. L. lf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bolton lf	1	0	0	0	1	0
Thatch 2b	3	0	1	1	4	0
Bills ss	4	0	0	0	5	0
Kingman 1b	4	0	1	16	0	0
Smith rf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Starke cf	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bullard 3b	3	0	1	1	4	0
Claire p	2	0	0	0	3	0
Scott p	1	0	1	0	1	0
Bristow c	2	0	0	6	0	0
Tavares c	1	0	0	1	0	0
	27	1	4	27	19	0
All Navy						
Farrel rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Matheney 2b	4	0	0	3	1	1
Lampke cf	5	1	2	4	0	1
Watson c	4	0	2	12	1	0
Dissler 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0
Weber 1b	3	1	1	6	0	0
Shattuck lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Bouvier ss	4	0	1	0	0	0
Witson p	4	1	2	0	3	0
	36	5	11	27	5	2

By Innings										
All Navy	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	

Summary:—Two Base hits—Lampke and Witson; Earned runs—Navy, 3 Shanghai, 0; Struck out—by Scott, 1; by Claire, 5; by Witson, 12; First base on balls—off Witson, 1, Claire, 1; off Scott, 2; First base on errors—Bristow; Stolen bases—Farrel, Dissler, Weber, Witson and Scott; Sacrifice hits—Starke; Left on bases—Shanghai, 4; Navy, 6; Hit by Pitcher, Smith; Innings pitched by Claire, 7, by Scott, 2; hits off Claire, 8; off Scott, 3; Credit loss to Claire; Time of game: 1 hr and 40 min; Umpires: Posner at plate and Sailor on bases.

Shanghai Yacht Club Cup Races On River Today

Today members of the Shanghai Yacht Club will be out racing for the Vice-Commodore's Cup and the "Haven" Cup. The former will be competed for by the big boats in the Club's fleet, while the latter will be awarded to the winning skipper in the Byrne boat class.

The start will be at 10 a.m. from the Pootung Police Hulk line, the course being set up-river, to a finish at the First Measured Mile Posts in the Seven Mile Reach, for the outward half of the race. Here Vice-Commodore H. E. Middleton, who will be Officer of the Day, will take the times from his yacht "Haven," which will act as Flagship for the occasion.

At 3 p.m. the Vice-Commodore will start the return race, flying the first signal from the "Haven" at 2:55 p.m., and the fleet will race back to a finish at the original starting line, where times will be taken. Aggregate times for the outward and return races are to count.

The total distance is 26 miles, and the big boats will race under a sealed handicap made up by the Vice-Commodore, but for the Byrne boats there will be no handicaps.

It is expected that there will be a big turn-out, as the members' keenness and enthusiasm show no sign of diminishing with the fast approaching close of the yacht racing season.

TEAM HEAD CHOSEN

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, Oct. 10.—Mr. Collins has been selected Captain of the Australian First Test team.

CRICKET GAME OF SHANGHAI vs. THE NAVY UNFINISHED

Match Abandoned Owing To Departure Of Ship; Locals Play

Shanghai started to entertain the Navy to a two-day match, commencing on Friday and to be continued yesterday afternoon, and judging by the score put up by Shanghai on Friday they were evidently very much at home. The game could not be continued, however, owing to the departure of H. M. S. Diomede.

Capt. Barrett won the toss and decided to open the game with H. B. Ollerdessen and Clifford, the bowlers being Hogg and Davenport. The batsmen were rather severe on the latter, in particular Harry, who drove three times to the boundary within a very short time, but he was eventually caught by Hoppell, in the long field, with 37 runs to his credit. Harry batted with confidence and hit out well, whereas Clifford scored slowly but surely. Capt Barrett now joined Clifford, and after 14 runs had been added to the score the latter gave Gush a chance, who made no mistake and caught him out. Clifford retired with 17 runs and was succeeded by Jimmy Quayle, who started off with a terrific drive, but in the end only made 8 runs altogether, being caught by Paffard off Davenport.

The score now stood at 95. The next man in was Leach in partnership with Barrett, this partnership was the best of the afternoon. At this period of the game the bowlers were constantly being changed in an attempt to dismiss these two batsmen, but in vain. The score simply piled up higher than ever, Barrett adding boundaries galore and eventually reaching his century, which the spectators applauded. However, in an attempt to make another six, he was beautifully caught by Bagot at the boundary, his score being 103. The total score now stood at 210—4—103.

Burn joined Leach, and between them added another 55 runs, when the former was caught by Commr. Barrett off Hogg (265-5-23). Carr now joined Leach, and they carried the score to 275, when it was decided to close the game at 4 p.m. Leach was "not out" with 70 runs to his credit—a very good performance. Gardner, O'Hara, Rawsthorne and Barnes, did not bat, and Carr was "not out."

The Navy now went in to bat but were all dismissed within an hour making only 30 runs altogether, of which Stephenson contributed 22.

O'Hara took 5 wickets for 11 runs, Rawsthorne 2 for 11 and Carr 3 for 7 runs.

Scores and analysis were as follows:

SHANGHAI

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Hoppell, b. Paffard	37
W. C. G. Clifford c. Gush, b. Stephenson	17
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, c. Bagot, b. Stephenson	103
J. A. Quayle, c. Paffard, b. Davenport	8
D. W. Leach, not out	70
D. C. Burn, c. Barrett, b. Hogg	23
P. Carr, not out	1
G. F. Gardner, Dr. W. E. O'Hara, T. L. Rawsthorne, E. G. Barnes, did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total for 5 wickets	275

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W.
Lieut. Hogg	13	1	79	1
Capt. Davenport	9	1	33	1
Paym. Lt. Comm. Paffard	12	1	51	—

(Continued on Page 2)

PRINCE OF WALES SEES EPINARD LOSE TO WISE COUNSELLOR.

PRINCE OF WALES SEES WISE COUNSELLOR BEAT EPINARD.

With the Prince of Wales looking down from the judges' stand of the Belmont Park, Long Island, race track, and with 50,000 cheering, Wise Counsello, gallant son of a noble sire, rated off the pace in the early running of the International Sweepstakes, swept to the front and flashed under the wire three-quarters of a length in front of Epinard, the French wonder horse. Left to right in the Prince's group are Lord Louis Mountbatten, August Belmont, the Prince, Joseph Widener, of Philadelphia, and members of the Prince's suite.

FRANK CHANCE, CUBS' MANAGER, PASSES AWAY

Winner Of 4 Pennants, 2 World Series Dies Of Influenza

The "Peerless Leader" of baseball—Frank Leroy Chance—is dead. Chance one of the outstanding figures in the history of America's National pastime passed away early on the night on September 16 from an aftermath of influenza which has kept him on the sick list since last spring at Chicago when the last team he was to manage, the "White Sox, were about to take the field in their opening game of the season.

The "Peerless Leader" a name given to him by a Chicago sport writer and later acknowledged more than deserved—literally faded quietly from the world which had known him so long and so well. He passed into a coma in the afternoon before his death and without gaining consciousness passed away with his wife at the bedside.

Death came after a gallant fight of months against throat trouble and finally heart trouble both as a result of influenza. Chance was 47 years of age.

He was a famous first baseman for the Chicago Cubs for years and was the anchor man of the famous double play trio—Tinker to Evers to Chance, a phrase which became baseball history in itself. Joe Tinker on short, Johnny Evers at second and Chance on the initial corner composed one of the fastest and smoothest working infield of them all.

Chance a man who weighed nearly 200 pounds was more than six feet in height and was always a sure hitter. He was also known in other sport circles as a good boxer, fisherman and an enthusiastic hunter.

In the later part of 1906 Chance took over the management of the Cubs when Frank Felee was taken ill and the next year was elected permanently to that position and astounded the baseball world by winning the National League Flag and losing the World Series by a narrow margin to the White Sox. In 1907 and the year following Chance rose to the height of the career batting Detroit both years in the World Series.

Besides his widow Chance left his mother, a sister and three brothers.

Senators Battle Three Extra Innings To Win Final And World Series

Humble New York Nationals With 4-3 Score In Deciding Combat After 3-3 Tie In Ninth Inning

(Reuter's American Service)

New York, Oct. 10.—The Washington Americans beat the New York Nationals 4 to 3 in the final game of the World Championship series today, amidst tremendous excitement, after three extra innings necessitated by a 3-3 tie in the ninth.

The capture of the seventh and the deciding game of the World Series by the Washington Senators constitutes the climax of one of the most exciting chapters in the history of American Baseballdom.

The first two games were played in the Capital on the victor's own field. The results see-sawed: the giants winning the first and the Washingtonians the second with the same scores of 4-3. The next four games were staged in New York where 35,000 thronged the park to watch the pennant grabbers in action. The results of the games were again indecisive.

But with the score tied at three games each, and the personnel of the battling teams so evenly matched, it was Washington which finally enjoyed the glory of the record crowd, the most exciting game and incidently the greatest triumph of the American national pastime, in years and perhaps the closest neck-to-neck race ever staged for a world series.

The scores for the series of seven games follow:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Washington	3	4	4	7	2	2	4
New York	4	3	6	4	6	1	3

Cambridgeshire Stake Postponed

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 10.—The stewards of the Newmarket Jockey Club have decided to postpone the Cambridgeshire Stakes on October 30 owing to the general election on October 29 and the consequent impossibility of obtaining the police necessary for the proper conduct of the meeting. The other races advertised to run at Newmarket on Wednesday have been postponed to Thursday and Friday.

Police Football Team Beats St. Xavier's, 2-1

A friendly game was played yesterday afternoon on the Police ground between the St. Xaviers and the Police.

It was really a trial game for a number of "griffins" and the game was a ding-dong one, which was to be expected, as the players were more or less new to one another and consequently the combination left much to be desired.

There were isolated tries which were quite good, but most of the shots sailed over the cross-bar, when a little judgment could have sent them right into the net.

The game was very even, however, the Police winning by 2 goals to 1. A little more practice will soon bring these players into excellent shape.

Second Day Of Race Meet; Records And Surprises

Bonnie Scotland, Dallas Up, Finishes Under Kiangwan Record; Other Record Equalled, Dividends Paid Of $246 And 143

Another fine day drew a big crowd to yesterday's half of the International Recreation Club's two-day meet here. The meeting was at the Shanghai Course, and was marked by some fast times, one record being equalled and another surpassed. There were not many surprises, but such as were seen were startling, The Bittern, ridden by Mr. McBain, and Zincite, ridden by Mr. Yu, both rank outsiders, winning the Flying Plate and the Saturday Selling Plate respectively. The backers of these two cleaned up handsomely, a dividend of $246.10 being paid on The Bittern and $143.00 on Zincite.

The record run was made in the fourth race, the Kiangwan St. Leger, by Bonnie Scotland with Mr. Dallas up, he coming in an easy winner in 3.42-2-5 for the mile and three quarters, 2 2-5 seconds under the Kiangwan record. Consorship, with Mr. Liou up, in The Consolation Plate equalled the Kiangwan record for three-quarters of a mile, 1.28-2-5.

The order of the races was changed somewhat from that scheduled, the Trial Steeplechase being put first and the Novices Race fifth, the two events changing places. In the first race, the Trial Steeplechase, Niccolite led from the start, and finished a winner by many lengths.

In the second race, The Flying Plate, The Bittern came in an unexpected winner, with Mr. McBain up. He paid $246.10 for win and $30.70 for place. Moon Star, Mr. Brand up, won the Riversdale Plate, taking first place in the home straight and winning by a length and a half.

In the fourth race, the Kiangwan St. Leger, Bonnie Scotland made his record run, with Mr. Dallas up. He won by many lengths over Wittyfellow, ridden by Mr. Brand.

In the fifth event, the Novices Race, there was a splendid finish, five ponies coming down the home stretch neck and neck. Settlement Day, Mr. Spencer up, made an unexpected win, beating out Hot Stuff threequarters of a length. Mr. Davis on Hot Stuff put out by a head Young Grey and Prefectship, ridden by Mr. Pollock and Mr. Ralph respectively, who finished a dead heat for third.

The seventh event, the Saturday Selling Plate, was won by Zincite, Mr. Yu up, in an exciting finish. Empire Down, Mr. Hu riding, came forward from behind on the home stretch, but failed to overtake Zincite in time, finishing a head behind. Zincite, who was considered a rank outsider, paid a dividend of $143.00.

In the Consolation Plate, the eighth race, Mr. Liou on Consolation finished in record time, winning easily over Covellite, Capt. Sassoon up. D'ye Ken, Mr. Bauld riding, came in an unexpected third, paying a dividend of $52.80.

In the Bridge Plate, the final event, Century Star proved something of a surprise by taking the lead at the start and retaining it till the finish. Mr. Brand rode. A dividend of $31.50 was paid on the winner.

1—The Trial Steeplechase, about 2 miles.
Sassoon's bay Niccolite.
Sassoon .....155—1
Day's ches. Theaterland.
Maitland .....161—2
Henry's grey Tara, Newbigging .....152—3
Won by many lengths; 4 lengths.

Also ran: Master Robert (Halmovitch); Jack Flint (McBain); Keric (Davis); Hotch Pot (Ralph); The Quagga (Hu); Beckhampton (Springfield); Spark Plug (Heinzerling).

Pari-mutuel: For win, $10.60; for place, 1st $6.60; 2nd $8.60; 3rd $11.90.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 55; 2nd 212; 3rd 356. Unplaced: 51, 227, 46, 25, 436, 210 and 397.

2—The Flying Plate, 5 furlongs. Winsome and Hasty's ches.
The Bittern, McBain 155—1
Bremner's bay Man-of-War, Dallas .....145—2
Henry Morriss' roan Rayfield, Heard ..... —3
Won by 2 lengths; length and a half. Time—1:13 3-5.

Also ran: Blue Diamond (Yih); Satisfaction (Quincey); Haggis (Simpson); Tobacco (Crokam); White Bill (White); D'ye Ken (Yu); Magic Ring (Maitland); The Country Bird (Brand); Lincolnshire (Halmovitch); Woodland (Hu); Good Joss (Heinzerling); Harry M. (Springfield); St. Dunstan's Day (Chun).

Pari-mutuel: For win, $246.10; for place, 1st $30.70; 2nd $21.00; 3rd $7.00.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 581; 2nd 251; 3rd 208. Unplaced: 552, 380, 413, 275, 373, 168, 307, 466, 148, 47, 487, 315 and 206.

3—The Riversdale Plate, 1 mile. Tucksing's ches. Moon Star, Brand .....157—1
Woochang's grey Silver Lake, Hu .....149—2
Henry Morriss' bay Smithfield, Heard .....155—3
Won by length and a half; a length. Time—2:05 3-5.

Also ran: White Prince (White); Mexican Money (Halmovitch); Sincerity (Quincey); The Jaguar (Liou); Orlington (Hughes).

Pari-mutuel: For win, $11.40; for place, 1st $5:70; 2nd $7.10; 3rd $5.90.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 625; 2nd 120; 3rd 220. Unplaced: 452, 53, 559, 485 and 225.

4—The Kiangwan St. Leger, 1¼ miles.
Day's dun Bonnie Scotland, Dallas .....157—1
Tam's ches. Witty-fellow, Brand .....157—2
Henry Morriss' ches. Swallowfield, Heard .....159—3
Won by many lengths; threequarters of a length. Time—3:42 3-5.

Also ran: Zouave (Springfield); Battleship (Liou); Altai (Halmovitch); Wild-fellow (Quincey).

Pari-mutuel: For win, $10.70; for place, 1st $5.90; 2nd $8.50; 3rd $7.50.

Cash Sweep: 1st pony ticket No. 134; 2nd 290; 3rd 378. Unplaced: 572, 185, 29 and 82.

5.—The Novices Race. 9 furlongs.
Chun's ches. Settlement Day, Spencer ..... 142—1
Henry Sheng's dun Hot Stuff, Davis ..... 158—2
Liddell's grey Young Grey, Pollock ..... 153—3*
Edward Sheng's black Prefectship, Ralph .. 144—3*
*Dead heat.
Won by three-quarters of a length; a head.
Time 2.24 4-5.

Also ran: Sea-Crest (Chu); The New Moon (Koo); Pugilist (Hughes); Naughty Kid (Miyagawa); Carbon (Geiler); The Harrier (Remedios); Studebaker (Rea); Golden Pagoda (Wells-Henderson).

Pari-mutuel: For win, $34.40; for place, 1st $12.10; 2nd $7.90; 3rd $9.20 (Young Grey) and $13.00 (Prefectship).

Cash sweep: 1st 430; 2nd 491; 3rd 845 and 142. Unplaced: 871, 390, 499, 182, 755, 415, 692 455, 304 and 845.

6.—The Royston Handicap 1¼ miles.
Alexander's ches. Ataman, Dallas ..... 152—1
Edward Sheng's ches. Leadership, Liou .... 158—2
Chow's grey The Koulan, Hu ..... 155—3
Won by 3 lengths; 4 lengths.
Time 2.38 3-5.

Also ran: South Down (Halmovitch); McKenzie (Crokam); Englefield (Heard); Fiery Dragon (Quincey); Harbin (Brand); Petersfield (Hughes); Golden Chrysanthemum (McBain); Dinna Ken (Pollock); Idol Eyes (Bauld).

Pari-mutuel: For win, $11.10;

BARNEY GOOGLE By Billy De Beck

COMECOME - YOU'RE TROTSKI'S JOCKEY! WHAT DO YOU DO TO HIM THAT MAKES HIM RUN SO FAST? TELL ME AND THIS FIVE SPOT IS YOURS -'
WE RUB HIM WIT' VODKA!
SAY, STEVE - WHAT'S VODKA?
VODKA? AHH--- THE RAREST RUSSIAN LIQUEUR THERE IS - ONE NIP OF IT AND YOU FEEL LIKE PUTTING ON YOUR ROMPERS - SAY -- YOU CAN'T GET ANY MORE OF THAT STUFF NOW -- A QUART OF IT WOULD SELL AT $50.00
WHAT IS IT?
SPARK PLUG
VODKA, BOSS DE STUFF DEY WUB ON TWOTSKI TO MAKE HIM WUN SO FAS -- DAT WUSSIAN JOCKEY DONE TOOK A LIKIN TO ME AN' HE GIMME DIS HEAH BOTTLE TO WUB ON SPAHKY
I'LL TAKE CARE OF THIS!
RUB SPARKY WITH SASS PRILLA!

for place, 1st $7.30; 2nd $7.30; 3rd $16.90.
Cash sweep: 1st 420; 2nd 820; 3rd 759. Unplaced: 332, 271, 841, 211, 296, 290, 91, 400 and 159.
2.—The Saturday Selling Plate. 1 mile.
Chang's black Zinette, Hu ..... 142—1
Sing Ding's brown Empire Down, Hu ..... 150—2
Mrs. Seven's bay Tipsy Cake, Haimovitch ... 155—3
Won by a head; 2 lengths. Time 2.06 2-5.
Also ran: Steam-Meter (Davis); Silver Dragon (Quincey); Lammas Day (Chun); Trenton (Hughes); Home Run (Maitland); Naughty Kid (Remedios); Haggis (Stimpson); Hospitality (Liou); Walker (Bauld); Commanding-fellow (Wells-Henderson); The Goshawk (McBain).
Pari-mutuel: For win, $143.00; for place, 1st $16.00; 2nd $10.10; 3rd $7.20.
Cash sweep: 1st 398; 2nd 194; 3rd 297. Unplaced: 490, 699, 433, 739, 553, 9, 817, 431, 736, 127 and 819.
3.—The Consolation Plate. ¾ mile.
Edward Sheng's grey Censorship, Liou ..... 152—1
Sassoon's grey Covellite, Sassoon ..... 152—2
Henry Sheng's grey D'ye Ken, Bauld ..... 149—3
Won by 2 lengths; half a length.
Time 1.28 2-5.
Also ran: Henryfield (Heard); The Knut (Moon); Association (O'Brien); Right Royal (Davis); Speedy-fellow (Maitland); Mirzapur (Croxam); Woodcroft (Brand); Happy Day (Chun); Takeo (Tomeno); Zoulou (Springfield); Fitzroy (McBain); Woodland (Hu); Vestborg (Haimovitch); Standlight (Pollock).
Pari-mutuel: For win, $15.90; for place, 1st $7.10; 2nd $7.50; 3rd $53.80.
Cash sweep: 1st 103; 2nd 1022; 3rd 301. Unplaced: 357, 337, 243, 510, 399, 854, 614, 332, 121 and 906.
4.—The Bridge Plate. 1½ miles.
Tucking's bay Century Star, Brand ..... 149—1
Mok's bay The Midnight Moon, McBain ..... 152—2
Potts and Haylm's brown Harvest King, Heard. 155—3
Won by a neck; three-quarters of a length.
Time 3.17 1-5.
Also ran: Governorship (Liou); Occupation (O'Brien); Castle Sycee (Sassoon); Sea-Crest (Hu); Silver Spur (Maitland).
Pari-mutuel: For win, $31.50; for place, 1st $6.90; 2nd $6.50; 3rd $5.50.
Cash sweep: 1st 1049; 2nd 713; 3rd 1059. Unplaced: 121, 693, 774, 705 and 304.

Cricket Game Of Shanghai vs. The Navy Unfinished

(Continued from Page 1)

Eng. Comm. Hoppell	7	1	47	—
Mid. Stephenson	8	1	32	2
Commr. Barrett	3	—	17	—

THE NAVY

Capt. Bagot, R. N., b. O'Hara	1
Lieut. Gush, c. Clifford, b. Rawsthorne	1
Mid. Stephenson, not out	22
Pay. Lt. Comm. Smyes, l. b. w., b. Rawsthorne	0
Pay. Lt. Comm. Paffard, b O'Hara	2
Comm. Barrett, c. and b. O'Hara	0
Pay. Lt. Hogg, c. Rawsthorne, b. O'Hara	0
Capt. Hopwood, b. O'Hara	2
Lieut. Alexander, b. Carr	0
Capt. Davenport, b. Carr	0
Eng. Comm. Hoppell, b. Carr	1
Extras	1
	30

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	11	6	11	5
T. L. Rawsthorne	8	2	11	2
P. Carr	2	1	7	3

DR. O'HARA'S XI VERSUS W. CLIFFORD'S XI

The two-day match which was commenced on Friday had to be abandoned owing to the departure yesterday morning of H.M.S. "Diomede", which was rough on the senior service who might have turned the tables and evened up matters a bit. However, a pick-up game was soon fixed up between Mr. Clifford and Dr. O'Hara, members of the Navy also participating.

Clifford won the toss and opened the game with Evans & Bhoora against the bowling of O'Hara & Rawsthorne. At the commencement of the game runs were very few and far between, no doubt due to the excellent bowling and it took some time for the game to warm up. Evans' cutting and driving was a treat to watch, whilst Bhoora was steady, Carr now had a chance to bowl and at 78 Evans was stumped by Barnes with a score of 51, the second best of his side. Paffard now joined Bhoora, and soon made a few sixes off O'Hara. Bhoora was still going strong, but unfortunately was run out with 40 runs to his credit which he compiled by studied play. Hogg joined Paffard, but was only in whilst two more runs were added to the score, being bowled by Carr for a "duck", and Farquhar followed suit being dismissed with the very next ball.

Tippin joined Paffard in partnership, and between them a further 38 runs were added to the score, of which the former made 5, after which he was held by Muriel off Carr. Davenport added another run, and Madar ran out with 2 runs. Shroff & Paffard were next in and remained in until the closure was applied at about 4 p.m., both players being "not out", the former with 3 runs and the latter 63, the total innings being 171 runs for 7 wickets only. Clifford and Muller not batting.

Carr took 3 wickets for 34 runs. O'Hara 1 for 41, and Shroff 1 for 11 runs.

Dr. O'Hara's XI commenced their innings with Rawsthorne and Gardner against Davenport and Hogg, the batsmen playing havoc with the bowlers. Davenport, however, soon got Rawsthorne's wicket with the score at 33, of which the latter contributed 22 runs. O'Hara now joined Gardner, and some fine hitting was witnessed. The bowlers were constantly changed during this partnership, but they could not get the better of these two batsmen who were hitting "all over the shop." When the score reached 126 Clifford was given a chance by O'Hara and made no mistake. O'Hara's score was 63, which was splendid. Shortly afterwards Gardner's innings came to an end, being caught by Hogg off Paffard. His score of 42 was very good. Bura and Carr were now in and they added a further 15 runs each when the former was caught by Clifford.

Owing to the darkness the game was now closed, Carr being "not out," Muriel, Barnes, Rickard, Leach, Shroff and Leslie not batting. There were 8 bowlers altogether during this innings, the best being Paffard, with 2 wickets for 24 runs.

Scores and analysis were as follows:

W. C. G. CLIFFORD'S XI

A. J. W. Evans, st. Barnes, b. O'Hara	51
J. H. Bhoora, run out	40
Pay Lt. Comm. Paffard, not out	63
Pay. Lt. Hogg, b. Carr	0
Mid. Farquhar, b. Carr	0
R. J. Tipping, ct. Muriel, b. Carr	5
Capt. Davenport, b. Shroff	1
P. Madar, run out	2
S. F. Shroff, not out	3
W. C. G. Clifford and J. J. Muller, did not bat	0
Extras	5
Totall	171

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	10	1	41	1
T. L. Rawsthorne	8	0	35	0
P. Carr	10	0	34	3
D. W. Leach	9	0	44	0
R. F. Shroff	3	0	11	1

DR. W. E. O'HARA'S XI

T. L. Rawsthorne, b. Davenport	22
G. F. Gardner, c. Hogg, b. Paffard	42
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c. Clifford, b. Paffard	63
P. Carr, not out	15
D. C. Bura, c. Clifford, b. Muller	15
H. E. Muriel, E. G. Barnes, R. A. Rickard, D. W. Leach, R. F. Shroff and A. H. Leslie, did not bat	0
Extras	3
Total	160

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Capt. Davenport	7	0	39	1
Lieut. Hogg	5	0	17	0
R. J. Tippin	5	1	13	0
S. F. Shroff	6	0	28	0
W. C. G. Clifford	1	0	5	0
Pay. Lt. Comm. Paffard	7	0	24	2
J. J. Muller	3.2	1	11	1
P. Madar	4	0	20	0

Miss Wethered Wins Golf Championship

(Reuter's Service)

London, Oct. 10.—In the final of the English Ladies' Golf Championship at Cooden Beach, Miss Wethered (Worplesdon), the holder, beat Miss D. Foster (Burnham, Somerset) by 2 up and 1 to play.

"Lucia Di Lammermoor"

If for nothing else than a perfect rendition of the famous sextette, the production of "Lucia di Lammermoor" by the Italian Opera Company at the Olympic Theater last night before a large and delighted audience was sufficient recompense for attendance. The opera is founded on Sir Walter Scott's well-known novel "The Bride of Lammermoor" and has some of the most beautiful music heard in grand opera. The full beauty of the music was brought out last night by a well selected and accomplished cast. Signorina Surinach was altogether charming in the title part and sang and acted like the true artiste that she is. The part of Lucia is one calling for great dramatic force and vocal powers, and it is therefore saying a great deal when we say that the execution of the role was faultless, especially the manner in which Signorina Surinach trilled her arias. Signor Ghetta as Sir Edgar of Ravenswood played up to her with sympathy and a delicate sense of artistry. He was rarely in better voice than last night. Signor Bigardi acquitted himself very creditably as the Lord of Lammermoor, his rich baritone being under perfect control and his acting also being effective. Signor Buzontini, as the effeminate Lord Arthur Bucklaw, gave a good reading of his part. The chaplain of Signor Milocchi was excellent, his bass voice blending with admirable effect in the sextette, which had to be repeated owing to insistent demands by the audience. It was a veritable gem. As Lucy's companion and as Norman, the Captain of the Guard, Signorina Poliastri and Signor Paterna had not much to do but did their little well.

An interesting presentation was made to Impresario Carpi in the course of the evening in the shape of a silver dinner service of 17 pieces both from the performers and the audience. M. Carpi deserves the thanks of the music-loving section of Shanghai for what he has done and is doing to promote grand opera in this part of the world.

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JEFF, YOUR LAST STORY, "THE DESERT CAVE-MAN", MADE A BIG HIT! WHAT I WANT NOW IS A LOVE STORY WITH THE SOUTH SEAS AS A BACKGROUND! CAN YOU DELIVER IT?

SURE, MISTER PUBLISHER! LAND OR WATER MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO A WRITER LIKE ME!

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LEAVE IT TO ME, BOSS! SHARK STORIES ARE SOUP FOR ME!

WHEN I WROTE THAT DESERT STORY I SAT ON A SAND PILE! AND NOW IN ORDER TO GET THE INSPIRATION FOR THIS STORY OF THE SEA I'M GONNA DO MY THINKING IN THE BATH TUB! IT'S A LITTLE SYSTEM OF MY OWN!

FIRST, BEFORE I CAN HAVE THE GIRL SAVED FROM THE SHARKS I GOTTA HAVE HER FALL IN THE OCEAN!

NOW FOR A QUICK PLUNGE IN THE TUB! I GOTTA SHOW SPEED AS I'M GONNA MEET SIR SIDNEY IN HALF AN HOUR!

MAKE YOUR BATH SNAPP JEFF! I'M A HURRY!

BATH

SORRY, MUTT, BUT I'LL BE USING THE TUB THE ENTIRE AWFTERNOON!

ARE YOU AS DIRTY AS ALL THAT?

NO! I AIN'T TAKING A BAWTH! I'M GONNA WRITE A STORY OF THE SOUTH SEAS AND I'M SITTING IN THIS WATER TO GET AN INSPIRATION ABOUT SHARKS AND A GIRL! RUN ALONG NOW, OLD DEAR!

TYPEWRITER

I WONDER IF A TURTLE CAN INSPIRE AN AUTHOR? I'LL SEE!

?

NOW THAT I'M RID OF MUTT I'LL LET MY IMAGINATION CARRY ME TO THE SOUTH SEAS! WHAT A NIFTY BOAT I'M ON! AND WHAT A BEAUTIFUL GIRL IS SITTING ON THE RAIL!

SUDDENLY THE GIRL FALLS OVERBOARD AND THE HERO JUMPS AFTER HER! THERE IS A WARNING CRY FROM THE STEWARD! IN MY IMAGINATION I SEE A BIG SHARK ABOUT TO BITE THE —

HELP!!! SHARKS!! HELP!!!

A SHARK! HELP!!

JEFF'S PUBLISHER

READ JEFF'S NEW BOOK — "THE DESERT CAVE-MAN".

Fisher '14

The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1924

HOODOO! Painted Especially for This Page by Edmund Frederick.

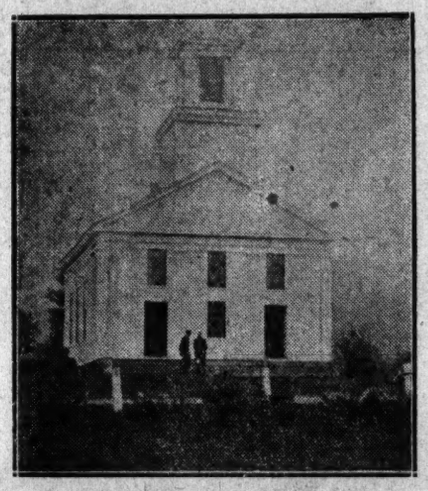
DAILY GRAPHIC REVIEW OF NEWS EVENTS

MR. AND MRS. HOMER W. ORVIS appeared as King of Hearts and Powder Puff at exclusive Easthampton, L. I., fancy dress ball. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MRS. ARTHUR AITKEN AND MRS. R. J. COVERDALE, both of New York, as they appeared at Oriental ball at New London, Conn. (Int'l Newsreel.)

PRINCE OF WALES HER GUEST—Heir to British throne will occupy Long Island estate of Mrs. James A. Burden when he comes to United States to witness international polo matches (Int'l Newsreel.)

STIRRING ACTION in match at Meadowbrook, Long Island, where American contestants for place on international polo team were tried out. (Int'l Newsreel.)



WHERE PRESIDENT WORSHIPPED—Little church in Plymouth, Vt., which President and Mrs. Coolidge attended while visiting his father, Colonel John Coolidge. (Int'l Newsreel.)

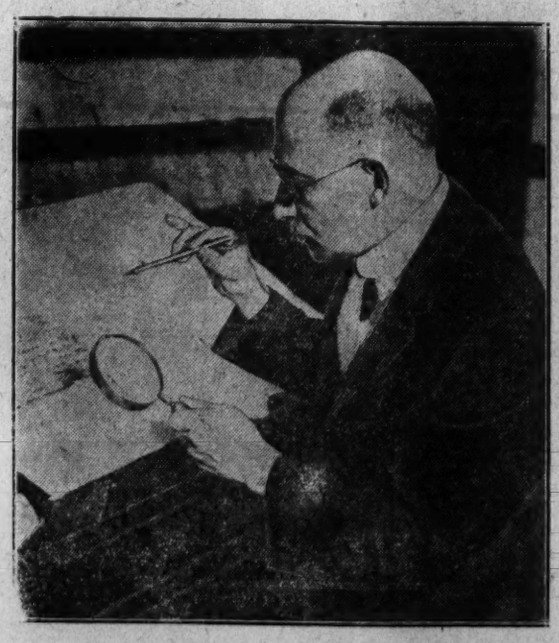
DEAUVILLE'S MASCOT—Mlle. Baas, Parisian actress, has been chosen as official mascot for Deauville, France's greatest watering place, and queen of various fetes to be held there this summer.

IN PENSIVE MOOD—This interesting photograph of President Coolidge was taken by "early-bird" photographer, who snapped him unawares as he started on daybreak walk from his father's humble home at Plymouth, Vt. (Int'l Newsreel.)

"BUCK," AS DANCED IN '61—Cyrus S. Dailey, seventy-eight, showed youngsters how "buck" was danced when he was young. L. A. Lieb, seventy-eight, played mouth organ. They were attending Grand Army of Republic encampment at Boston. (Int'l Newsreel.)

ILLINOIS GIRL ITALIAN COUNTESS—Former Felicite Oglesby is shown with her new husband, Count Alexandre Cenci Bolognetti, just after ceremony in Rome which made them husband and wife. Miss Oglesby's home was in Elkhart, Ill. (Int'l Newsreel.)

JAPANESE PREMIER'S FAMILY—Above are shown Viscountess Takaskira Kato, with her daughter, Viscountess Etsuko Okaba, in their Tokio home (Int'l Newsreel.)



MASTER OF FIFTY LANGUAGES—Dr. Nathaniel Reich, assistant curator and reader of ancient manuscripts in University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pa., reads and speaks fifty languages, among them Hieratic Coptic, Syrian, Samaritania, Palmyramic, Sohotri, Skhauri and Sabatic. (Int'l Newsreel.)

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH of John Coolidge, son of President. (Int'l Newsreel.)

MARK BAY FOR AVIATORS—Landing buoys, to which planes were to be anchored, were placed in Indian Harbor Bay, Pictou, N. S., by sailors preparing for American world fliers. (Int'l Newsreel.)

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY LANDS

China's Introduction Of Foreign Systems

Require Further And Deeper Study, Is View Of Dr. Lo Wen-Kan

The following paper by Dr. Lo Wen-kan was read before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association on September 26 and is published through the courtesy of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, editor of the Chinese "Social and Political Science."

Since the reform movement in 1898 by Kang Yu-wei our institutions, political, legal, etc., in spite of a strong reaction, have for a time been seriously influenced by the methods of foreign countries. Almost a thorough change occurred immediately after the Boxer Tronble. The laws and other systems introduced during the Republic have almost all had their origin in foreign lands. Imitation seems to have become the usual practice. Foreign institutions, after having been adopted for these two decades, therefore now need our careful consideration, and a close study of their effects, good or bad, is most necessary.

The origin of any country's systems or institutions is found either in its own history or in its particular traditions and customs. Time and various other surrounding circumstances exert great influence over their development. Consequently, an institution or system which may be good for country A may be bad for country B; or it may be good for country A in former times but bad today. It is, therefore, an error to imitate a foreign system without studying its historical development and scientific purposes.

Besides a historical and scientific study of such foreign system, if we desire to introduce it into our country, we must also equip ourselves with a thorough knowledge of our own traditions and existing circumstances. The adoption of only those parts which really suit us is permissible; if not, there will be only evil consequence and the situation will be like, what an old proverb says, "cutting one's toes in order to wear a new shoe."

Our Parliament has adopted the European frock coat and evening dress as our ceremonial dress. It does not, however, consider that our native production is silk and not wool; it does not know the difference between the structure of our buildings and that of the Europeans; nor does it matter at all whether we have extreme heat and extreme cold in this country; nor does it care about the utter uneasiness which the stiff collar and the stiff hat give to the wearer. The consequences of this adoption can easily be imagined. Those who wear such ceremonial dress perspire in summer like rain and in winter contract a severe catarrh. Moreover what a loss to our silk trade and the earnings of our Chinese tailors!

During all these years, our introduction of foreign systems and institutions seems to bear a great resemblance to the wearing of the European evening dress. I shall try now, in this paper, to enumerate some of the conspicuous instances.

The real spirit of a Parliamentary system is to give expression to the true wishes of the people. Hence in the English Constitution, says Professor Dicey; "The electorate is in fact the sovereign of England." The working of such a system is that the legislature and the executive are always balanced. If the executive loses the confidence of the legislature, the latter representing the people can always ask for a change of the former. But a final device is also adopted to test whether the legislature has acted according to the will of the electorate. The test is a dissolution of Parliament. Professor Dicey says in this connection: "A dissolution is allowable or necessary, whenever the wishes of the legislature are, or may fairly be presumed to be, different from the wishes of the nations." After such a dissolution, if the newly elected assembly still deems that the executive has not duly discharged its functions, the executive must resign to meet the wishes of the assembly, that is to say, the wishes of the new electorate. But if it be otherwise i.e., if the Ministry after a dissolution, receives the support of the new assembly, then the Ministry is not to be changed, while its policy is to be carried on as before the dissolution.

Since our introduction of the Parliamentary system, however, no power of dissolution was conferred by the Provisional Constitution. The absence of such a provision has brought forth a civil war for almst ten years. The new Permanent Constitution provides indeed for a dissolution, but the condition imposed for the exercise of this power is the same as in the French system, which, in reality, almost amounts to nothing. The consequences in the future can therefore easily be seen: namely, a change of government every two or three months; different parties fighting for political power; and the true wishes of the people being kept in the dark.

Personal freedom is the most important of all rights. Our Provisional Constitution, following the foreign system, had inserted a special provision therefor. The new Permanent Constitution goes a step further and provides for a system of "Habeas Corpus." However the provision in question does not lay down the procedure for the issuing of the proper writ. According to the English system, whenever a person is illegally arrested or detained, a writ of Habeas Corpus can be applied for by any party from the Court to give an immediate release and to punish the wrongdoer according to law, and the writ is granted "as a matter of right." The writ can be addressed to any person whatever, be he an official or a private individual, who has, or is supposed to have, another in his custody. Any disobedience to the writ exposes the offender to summary punishment for contempt of Court. Therefore the English system is what we call "Ubi jus ibi remedium." In our imitated system, however, no such remedy is found, and it resembles eating foreign food without a knife and fork. The provisions relating to other rights are in the same way mere decorations.

In foreign countries, when there is the Cabinet system, there must exist political parties. With us we have no political but "personal" parties. The link of a "personal" party is mere mutual friendship, whereas a political party is formed by adhering to a common political policy among the members thereof. Thus a foreign minister enters the Cabinet because his political view coincides with that of his colleagues and their common view commands the support of the people. Here we are quite different. Most of our ministers enter the Cabinet beause they are friends of one another, or because they love the glory and vanity of being Cabinet ministers. Scarcely any one knows the policy of the others; difference of opinion becomes only common, and yet the same Cabinet continues until one by one disappears by either asking for sick leave or being absent from the Cabinet meetings and being represented by a vice-minister. A new ministry cannot be formed until an acting one has functioned for one or two months. Therefore, when there happens to be a strong President, some administrative politics can still be carried out; but if the President is a weak one, the government is at a standstill.

The system of impeachment has its origin from the English history. It existed before the system of "vote of confidence." No impeachment for violations of the constitution has occurred in England for more than a century and a half. The process, which is supposed to ensure the retirement from office of a modern prime minister is, and has long been, obsolete. The arm by which attacks on freedom were once repelled has grown rusty by issue; it is laid aside among the antiquities of the constitution, nor will it ever, we may anticipate, be drawn again from its scabbard. The underlying principle of all modern constitutionalism is nothing else than the principle of obedience to the will of the nation. To meet this a withdrawal of confidence by Parliament suffices and any extraordinary remedy is no longer necessary. Such is the English historical development, which however we seem to have entirely neglected. We provided only for impeachment in the Provisional Constitution, but in the new Permanent Constitution, the two systems—impeachment as well as the vote of confidence—are at the same time introduced. It is needless to say that the future workings thereof will lead to abuse.

The above are a few instances of our imitated foreign systems in our Constitutions; now I shall touch upon a few of them in other institutions.

Every person knows the evil of militarism in this country. Disbandment is almost impossible. What has led to all this? The remote cause, it must be admitted, was our false idea of the strength and power of Germany

(Continued on Page 4)

Aviation May Play A Vital Role In China's Present Civil War

Diplomatic Body Permits Sales Of Aeroplanes, Then Sends Warning To Foreign Office

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PEKING TAKEN FROM AN AEROPLANE

The Forbidden City—forbidden no more—with its surrounding moats, is right in the center of the picture.

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

Peking, Oct. 9.—On September 26 there was published in most of the papers in North China a copy of the Memorandum sent the previous day by the Diplomatic Body to the Chinese Foreign Office and Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Mukden. For the benefit of those who did not trouble to give it any particular attention, the writer ventures to recapitulate some of the more striking paragraphs together with a brief commentary on the same, in the hope that the weight of public opinion will, in the long run, help to abolish the disgraceful conditions which are implicit if one cares to read between the lines of this document. It is not necessary to dwell on the opening sentences, which seem to indicate that the diplomatic eye has only just perceived, after three weeks of war, during which Shanhaikwan, Chinwangtao and Lanchowfu have been bombed, that "the outbreak of hostilities in China makes it probable that the commanders of the various military forces will make extensive use of aircraft in the conduct of their campaigns." This slow appreciation of the inevitable facts of war is only to be expected, as is the statement that "they view with concern the use of this weapon against other objectives than military forces in the field, fortified places or naval units." But when the next point is reached and the question of the Legations in Peking, is referred to, together with the dangers incurred by "numerous palaces, temples and other historical buildings which are rightly considered as monuments of great value in the history of the civilisation of mankind," the matter becomes more interesting.

A QUESTION FOR THE CHINESE

No one will dispute that the Legations are fully within their rights in desiring to safeguard the Legation Quarter itself, and after all, this spot is so clearly defined that no aviator could well mistake it, but as far as the monuments of interest are concerned, it would appear to the writer that these belong to the Chinese themselves, and if they have no more sense them wantonly to destroy them in the course of a useless civil war it is no one else's business. Of course, what the Diplomatic Body is really hinting at is the danger to their own nationals who are resident in Peking, but this cannot be openly stated for the reason that the foreigner who is in residence in th city outside the Legation Quarter has no real legal status because Peking is not a Treaty Port. Possibly some claim might be made for those nationals who chanced to sustain injury or loss through the war if they were in possession of a Chinese passport from the Waichiaopu, for it might be argued that they were travellers in the interior in some sense of the word, but the experience of the writer is that not one foreigner in five is in possession of such a passport protection. This, again, would presumably not apply to those missionaries and teachers who have authority to reside in the interior, but it undoubtedly might affect the bulk of the business and other population, amounting to several thousands in North China alone, who are engaged in various ways outside of the

The Diplomatic Body themselves seem to recognise this fact, for in the last clause of their Memorandum they specifically refer to the Treaty Ports in regard to air raids, but unfortunately they weaken their own case by mention of the "Capital" as opposed to the "Legation Quarter," which would presumably be the correct term to use.

DIPLOMATIC SOPHISTRY

In any event, the whole Memorandum strikes the unbiassed observer as a gross piece of hypocrisy, for if it were not for the fact that the various countries have permitted their nationals to supply the aeroplanes which are referred to, there would be no danger of bombing raids disturbing the serenity of their diplomatic peace, whether in Peking or elsewhere. Perhaps it may be argued that the Legations do not permit of the importation of munitions of war, and surely bombing planes come under this category, but if this is the case, their intelligence staff must be both blind and deaf not to have taken action ere this. Within the last six months, Marshal Chang Tso-lin has obtained twenty Breguet bombing planes of the latest pattern from sources which it would be invidious to specify, and now it appears that the Chihli Party have paid in a deposit of $2,000,000 to a French Bank on a similar order. Add to this the fact that anti-aircraft guns are appearing on both fronts, and there is not the slightest doubt that the venality of certain foreign nationals is alone to blame for the danger from air-raids which their Excellencies in Peking appear to apprehend. Of course, there may be a dozen good reasons for the action, but it is worth noting, in reviewing recent events, that a certain foreign country has seen fit to decorate General Chang Hsueh-liang, the son of the Mukden warlord, just at the beginning of the war itself, a fact which could not but make a deep impression on those who did not know of his scientific interest in —shall we say—steam ploughs?

It must be evident to the man in the street that the aeroplane in China has come to stay, and that the foreigners have only themselves and their Governments to blame if they happen to suffer as a result; so that the next point of interest is to study the possibilities of aviation during the present war. Up to date it must be admitted that the Mukden forces have shown the greater activity in the air, for bombing raids have been fairly frequent at Shanhaikwan and Chinwangtao, reaching even as far as Lanchowfu, where it was repeated that General Wu Pei-fu intended to establish his headquarters. This means about four hours in the air under favorable conditions for flying, but gives no indication that in the circumstances a flight to Peking is within the possibility of achievement by Chang Tso-lin's squadrons. Of course, it must be recognised that the present flights have been made from some base near Shanhaikwan, and if the report is true that the 2nd Manchurian Army is rapidly pushing south-west from Chaoyang and Chihfeng towards Jehol, it may not be long ere they can establish an air base in that region which will hold Peking well within its radius of action. It must necessarily be a matter of some difficulty to locate a landing ground in this terrain, as anyone will recognise who has travelled through the passes to the north of Jehol, while the succession of mountains and valleys will, in all probability, mean faulty air currents as well; but nevertheless such an establishment is well within the bounds of possibility within the next month or so and wuld undoubtedly have a great effect on both the military and the political situation.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S ADVANTAGE

As far as one can ascertain, the aviation forces at the disposal of the Chihli Party have not come up to expectations, for, as the writer pointed out some weeks ago, the effective personnel is greatly under strength, while the planes themselves are in need of thorough overhauling by expert mechanics. Thus, although on paper the forces of the opposing parties would appear to be equal, numerically speaking, there can be little doubt that the actual aviation strength lies on the side of Chang Tso-lin, and it may be expected that he will make what use of it he is able during the next few weeks. Bearing in mind the accumulation of rolling stock at Shanhaikwan and other points in its vicinity, and the practical impossibility of clearing it as long as more and more troop trains are being hurried north, it would seem that air raids flying low and using large bombs should do almost irretrievable damage, for the supply of locomotives available for troop transportation is very limited. Of course, General Wu Pei-fu has an alternative supply route open to the port of Chinwangtao, but this also may be regarded as vulnerable if attacked from the air with determination, ships in dock affording a most excellent target, as the raids on Boulogne and Calais during the Great War bore witness. With regard to attacks on Peking itself, the question is somewhat different, for although the city is the plainest mark one could wish for, the actual value of such a raid remains to be proved. The line of the walls, the courts of the Forbidden City and the lakes of the President's residence, all afford an indication of locality and a target which could hardly be missed, supposing that the aviator came below 5,000 feet, and at present there is nothing in the nature of anti-aircraft guns to keep him above that height. But when all is said and done, there are no munition factories and but few barracks in Peking, so that the actual military damage would be but small, unless indeed the destruction of some chance governmental building so alarmed the powers-that-be that they imitated many of their predecessors and fled to one of the foreign concessions for safety. This might well prove to be the case, in the opinion of the writer, and in that event the raid would have achieved a result of the utmost importance, and one well worth the risk of damaging a few temples pending the achievement, but as has been said before it remains to be proved that such would be the effect of a successful raid.

A DISTURBING THOUGHT

One thing one might add for the consolation of the Corps Diplomatique, and that is the fact that the Legation Quarter is very plainly distinguishable, the which should serve to ease their minds

(Continued on Page 2)

What People Are Saying

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"It must be sadly admitted that the British team at Geneva is altogether outmatched by that sent from Paris. Even in M. Herriot's absence, the French Delegation is the most formidable of all that have been sent to Geneva. As one saw them today, sitting quietly in a body in the Assembly Hall, M. Briand, with his lion's mane, the subtlest, nimblest and most supple statesman in Europe; M. Leon Bourgeois, the League's most experienced Parliamentarian, thoroughly acquainted with all the moods and currents of this quasi-Parliament of Nations; M. Paul Boncour, the Socialist, accomplished in the art of democratic appeal; and alongside of him M. Loucheur, commonly accepted as representing the new and great industrial France, one felt that by their mere presence they dominate the Assembly."—*Manchester Guardian.*

SECURITY

"What we must do is to define the word security. People ask for all sorts of paper guarantees. You may indeed have them, but without that fundamental definition, in ten years' time everyone will be arming to be teeth as the only means of keeping the peace."—*Prime Minister MacDonald.*

IRELAND AGAIN!

"Mr. De Valera, who is so Irish, that he has hardly any, if any, Irish blood in his veins, says it is a great shame to think that he is in prison. We agree. So do most people. Mr. de Valera would be far better employed doing nothing in prison than Mr. de Valera busily engaged outside working overtime at the task of mischief-making. Ireland would be far better off if people like this self-styled President of the Republic were sequestered and prevented from adding to her troubles. The Free State Administration has shown first-rate capacity and patience, but why this egregious person has been permitted to go abroad again to sow discord is one of the riddles that will require a solution."—*Daily Express.*

ZAGHLUL PASHA

"Zaghlul has long played fast and loose with the British Government, which, it may justly and even literally be said, has played fast and loose with Zaghlul. He has been twice interned and twice released; he pretended to accept the Milner scheme, and secretly worked against it. To place any dependence upon such a man is like leaning on a reed which pierces the hand . . . To make a concession appears to the superficial mind an easy way of getting out of a difficulty; but it really increases the trouble, for the concession weakens those who concede and strengthens those who demand."—*Morning Post.*

INDIAN PROBLEM

"The duty of the present responsible rulers of India is to the

(Continued on Page 2)

Jewish Settlements In Mexico Opposed

Wisdom Is Doubted Of Encouraging Settling In Land Of Caprice

(*By Our Own Correspondent*)

New York, Sept. 9.—Recently much has been heard about the movement to develop Palestine as a center for Jewish immigration, Reports fix the average number of immigrants into Palestine at some 2,000 a month during the past three months This movement seems to be meeting with encouragement in certain quarters, while immigration to Mexico is being discouraged upon the theory that it is of doubtful wisdom to encourage settling of Jews in a country where they would be subject to all caprices of the land without any control over the destiny of the Government thereof.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS THE CONSTITUTION

At Baltimore recently President Coolidge once more came to the defense of the Constitution of the United States when he spoke from a platform in front of Washington's monument. It would seem that there are those who would give to Congress the power to set at naught decisions of the Supreme Court and that an amendment to that effect is sought. But it is questioned whether the innovation would render more secure life, liberty or property. Some power must exist to interpret the Constitution. If not the Supreme Court, then in whom will that power be lodged? Independence of the judiciary is the issue.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT

The Prince of Wales, who came to the United States ostensibly to witness the renewal of the contest between the polo teams representing the United States and England for the so-called International Challenge Cup, seems to be having a good time socially. Dances and dinners are the rule. Then there have been races, the arrival of th American round-the-world fliers, a visit to the White House in Washington and numerous other things to consume the royal visitor's time. His stay is nearing an end and it is said that he will proceed to his ranch in Canada for a rest.

About the worst mishap thus far reported in connection with the Prince's stay on Long Island came about when a pony suddenly swerved and tossed a clod of earth into the right eye of the Prince while he was playing polo. The day following the accident, reports had it that he was wearing a cover over the injured eye to protect it from the light.

It seems but fair to state that the Prince has been quite popular here. However, he disappointed the style experts, who sought to obtain suggestions concerning his wearing apparel, when he persisted in wearing only two suits while here. He is apparently fond of wearing a panama hat with the brim turned down all around.

After a dinner at Piping Rock Club by the British Ambassador, the Prince stole away before 11 o'clock and attended another affair which was described as follows:

There had been assembled to meet him about fifty young women who, according to repute, are society's most graceful, most eager and most persevering dancers. And the Prince had a little terpsichorean marathon all his own. It is reliably reported that he danced from 11 o'clock until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, five hours, virtually without intermission.

One of his partners was Miss Virginia Alexandre, sister-in-law of his hostess. The names of the others were not learned, but it was said that Gertrude Lawrence of Charlot's Review came to the party late, after her work in New York was over, and that a team of professional dancers from a Manhattan supper club, the Lido, as well as the Lido's jazz players, contributed to the entertainment. The dance was held in an outdoor pavilion that adjoins the house, the musicians being stationed on a veranda nearby.

A STRATAGEM TO AVOID ATTENTION

A stratagem used by the Prince to avoid attention was discovered yesterday. He has been in the habit of leaving receptions or entertainments quietly by roadster in which a chauffeur waited, with the motor running softly. The Prince then would be driven along a road at the back of the Burden home to a big gate. This gate has a heavy, rusted padlock upon it and numerous cobwebs indicated long disuse. Close inspection of the hinges of this gate, confirmed by information from secret sources, shows that the Prince and his chauffeur have been in the habit of lifting the entire gate from its sliding hinges, replacing it after the automobile was within the grounds of the Burden estate. Thus the curious have not always been able to learn at just what time the Prince had returned.

Because of his protracted dancing session, the Prince again arose tardily yesterday and did little throughout the day except to go to Mitchel Field to help receive the American round-the-world fliers.

When he left Mitchel Field the Prince drove a bit and then went to the polo field on the Phipps estate, where he met his little mishap. The score of the game, when the incident of the clod put an end to it at the close of the sixth chukker, was 7 to 6, with the White team, on which the Prince played, on the long end of the score, and the Reds, who opposed him, worsted. Those who played with the Prince were R. Penn Smith Jr., Robert E. Strawbridge Jr. and J. C. Cowdin. His opponents were A. Ronald Tree, J. Nelson, J. S. Phipps and W. G. Loew.

ARRIVAL OF ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIERS

To the din of steam whistles, which reminded one of the noise of the city in ushering in the New Year, New York welcomed the arrival of the airmen yesterday afternoon. They were escorted by other planes over Central Park and throughout the length of Manhattan Island and to Mitchell Field, where a huge reception was arranged for the globe fliers. It was five months since the expedition left American soil and upon their return they were good enough to make little speeches which were broadcast to the larger and invisible radio audience as follows:

Lieutenant Arnold—We are glad to be so nearly done, but we are proud to have been chosen to make this flight and we hope that we are but the first of many who in after years will find that they can travel far and safely through the air. We have just tried to show the way and I shall always treasure the memories of this first flight around the world.

Lieutenant Ogden—It all has been a great experience. I love the air service and I feel that all of our pople should know more of what it has done and is trying to do. Our flight has shown some of the possibilities of air transportation. Airplanes can go anywhere and can bring close to us distant parts of the world.

Lieutenant Wade—We have had many wonderful and some trying experiences. For many days we feared our first commander, Major Martin, had been lost and greatly regret that he did not continue all the way with us. His successor, Lieutenant Smith, has commanded our confidence, has inspired us, helped us, and we have been glad to help him in every way in our power. He speaks for all of us when he tells you how grateful we are for the warmth of our welcome home.

Lieutenant Harding—I wanted to be sent on this flight and it was a great joy when I knew I was to go. None of us underestimated the difficulties, but each one meant to do his best. It was a great experience and a privilege to be with these other men of the flight, to work with them, to try to make it a success.

Lieutenant Smith—Our flight has carried us nearly around the world. It has not been an easy task and at times the waiting has been hard but it has all been interesting and each and very one of the men with me has done his full duty cheerfully and wholeheartedly. They know what I think of them. We have been welcomed heartily in every country over which we have flown. Everywhere we have found helping hands, but best of all is the surprising welcome being accorded us and it is good to be home again.

Lieutenant Nelson—Ours has truly been a pathfinding expedition, flying from land to land. We have seen many strange sights as we flew close to the Arctic Circle or through the heated skies of India and Arabia. We have carried on for the honor of this country of ours and hope to justify the confidence placed in us, and we thank all of the people of the United States for the welcome home they are giving us.

Senator Wadsworth, in wel-

coming the round-the-world fliers, said, in part:

"One who attempts to estimate the significance of this event, as it shall be conceived and weighed in history, may be said to take some chances. But I think that most people will agree that the world never forgets its pathfinders. Those who have trodden the wilderness and crossed seas unknown are never forgotten by posterity. You gentlemen, in very truth, are pathfinders who have blazed the way, a new road and in new fashion, around the earth, and it does not stretch or tax our imagination greatly to visualize the thousands of people in the future who will be following the path which you have marked out for this comparatively new method of travel. And when they do, and I am confident for one that they will, they will be spreading the benefits of civilization to hitherto unknown corners of the earth and will be binding the nations of the earth in more and more enduring friendships."

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MACDONALD AND HERRIOT

Recent speeches at Geneva by Prime Minister MacDonald and M. Herriot, according to an editorial of the Times, shows both Ministers in favor of peace and the League of Nations. Some difference in method and detail appears to exist. The Times' editoral says, in part:

What is the unavoidable inference for the diverse opinions of the two Prime Ministers who have honored the League of Nations with their presence at its meetings in Geneva? Obviously, the need of a renewed and determined effort to work in and through that existing international organisation in order to secure the great objects which all have at heart. By whatever door one enters, this is where he always comes out. People discourse eloquently but vaguely of the necessity of united action by the nations to safeguard the world against war. They are already united, save a few holdoffs steadily becoming fewer, in the League of Nations. The demand is for arrangements to bring about disarmament and the establishment of a system of arbitration. These things are already provided in the Covenant of the League. It is said that we must have an organ of international consultation. The League furnishes it. There must be some body, it is argued, instantly to take note of a threatened war of aggression and to check the would-be aggressor. That is one of the declared functions of the League.

Why go on beating about the bush? It may be, as Prime Minister MacDonald suggested, that some of the articles of the League Covenant ought to be "elaborated." Some of them, in M. Herriot's view, should be made more precise. But the two statesmen are in accord on the main question. They agree that the League of Nations has brought a new and indispensable organisation into the world and also a great new hope. Everything is possible through such an agency. Nothing that touches upon the security of small nations or the fraternisation of the peoples of the earth is alien to its purpose or foreign to its scope.

One of the points in which M. Herriot was of the same mind as Ramsay MacDonald was in connection with a new international conference to discuss disarmament. This he thinks should be held in Europe, preferably under the auspices of the League of Nations. The French Premier is also in agreement with the British Prime Minister in hoping that the United States will before long join hands with the nations constituting the League. For M. Herriot, too, it is not a question of trying to wheedle the American Government, least of all of putting pressure upon it, but simply of waiting in patience and hope for the day when the United States will see that it cannot be true even to its own best interests without cherishing them as they are now inextricably woven into the concerns of the whole world.

CANDIDATE DAVIS SPEAKS TO THE WEST

John W. Davis has invaded the West. He visited his running mate in Nebraska, Governor Bryan, and has gone on to Colorado. At various small towns along the railroad he has been making rear-platform speeches from his train to assembled crowds. At Rockford, Ill., he stressed common honesty, common justice and common courage in a short address and in conclusion of the same is reported to have made the following remarks:

"I am not at all sure that the views which I entertain, indeed I cannot hope that the views will meet the approval of all the citizens of these United States, but I am resolved that no man and no woman shall vote for me in this campaign ignorant of the views I entertain on any public question.

"It is my purpose frankly, fairly and candidly to lay before the people of this country the views and the principles and the program of the Democratic Party and to give them in the exercise of their choice when election day arrives.

"Now, let me say that I appreciate very greatly your coming tonight in such large numbers, whatever your politics may be, Democratic or Republican, Progressive or Socialist, I urge you to perform your duty as American citizens and on election day to go to the polls and express your real conviction. I thank you most heartily for your courtesy and your attention."

JUDGE COTILLO WOULD EDUCATE ALIENS

According to reports, Judge Cotillo voiced sentiments in favor of a tax upon the sons of Italy to further alien education in American an address before the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Italy. He is reported as saying, in part:

"The need of the hour is more education for our immigrant population. It is not only through legislation that we can check their exploitation, but it is essentially a matter of education, in order that they may become citizens and make their wants known and respected.

"It is by exercising their right of suffrage that they will receive their just representation and insure that their children shall have the same opportunity as those of the other nationalities that have preceded them. It is not by fostering foreign customs or foreign political principles in our foreign communities that we can win respect either for ourselves or our motherland, but by taking an active part in the welfare of the community where we reside and by the loyalty that we render to the city, State and nation.

"The recent example in Washington of the unjust discrimination foward a noble country such as Italy, with her 40,000,000 population, whose sturdy sons to the number of 3,500,000 are in this country and whose labor has contributed so much to make this a greater America, is sufficient warning that mere declamation as to our ancient and modern contribution to civilisation is ineffective to obtain the consideration to which we feel ourselves justly entitled.

"At the time the so-called Johnson bill was under consideration I appeared before the Congressional Committee on Immigration in opposition thereto. I stated to the committee that while I was not against some scientific principle of restrictive immigration, the bill contained certain features which seemed to me inequitable and discriminatory against some races—particularly the Italian race—and filed a memorandum with both the Senate and House committees incorporating these objections. My views with reference to this bill have not changed, but now that it has become a law I bow to the will of Congress. It would be well, I think, for all of us to do likewise."

China's Introduction Of Foreign Systems

(Continued from Page 3)

and Japan. We thought once that their power lay in their army. Students were sent to these two countries to study their systems and German and Japanese army officers were engaged to be advisers in our army organisations. We never thought then of our history, geographical situation and other circumstances, nor did we study those of our admired countries. The facts that Germany is situated in the center of Europe and is surrounded by enemies; that Germany is over populated and needs an expansion somewhere; that Japan, although an island country, will run short of food supplies unless she embarks upon an aggressive policy—these facts we all ignored, and we started to feed a big army—an army for which we have no use at the South and the West, because the natural geographical barriers are sufficient for our defence; nor even in the East because it is a sea coast. On the other hand, our natural resources, if explored and developed, will suffice for the whole world and we need never be aggressive at all.

Therefore if our army has any use at all, it seems only for defence in the North, and as for the pacification of bandits in the country, a well-disciplined police force is sufficient; yet in spite of all this our army is increasing year by year, and now the consequence is that the army seems to be only organised for civil war and not for defence, against foreign attacks. If only we had given the matter most careful consideration when it was introduced, we could probably see less of the terrible evils of militarism today.

The principle of a foreign Budget is that the income should meet the expenditure. When the government has ascertained its yearly total expenditure, it brings forth a budget in which the income is to be derived either from an increase of taxation or from an issue of government bonds. In doing so, the finances will be determined for the year. But the budgetary system requires several elements and these elements require the going through of many evolutionary stages. The elements are—(1) the nation is capable economically of the burden of new taxes or bonds; (2) the assembly which passes the Budget is able and responsible enough to represent the people in assuming the new burden; (3) the government commands the undoubted respect of the nation. If these elements are possessed, then the foreign budgetary system will work—that is to say, a system in which the income is to meet the expenditure.

Since our introduction of this reform, however, we seem to forget all these. We have tried, and are still trying, to adopt every costly institution of the Europeans. We do not mind at all about the income but simply compile an estimate which will give the expenditure. At the end of the Manchu regime, the Treasury, in order to meet the increasing expenses, began lavishly to borrow foreign loans, since an increase of taxation was impossible. The Republic adopted the same borrowing policy, and when foreign loans were no longer possible, internal loans at high rates of interest were borrowed. For these three or four years, as no more foreign or domestic loans could be procured, the national debts began to be unpaid, and the salaries of government officials as well as the pay of the soldiers are in arrears. If any reason is the answer can only be that we copy the foreign budget—a budget which makes the income to meet the expenditure—too easily. We have never known the difficulties inherent in a foreign budget, and consequently we have not had a true budget at all for many years. Our old system, it can be seen now, was not at all without reasons, it was just contrary to the foreign system: it tried to make the expenditure meet the income. The history and economical conditions etc., of our country are so different from those of other countries that, if we imitate others too suddenly, the lessons experienced by Egypt as narrated by Lord Cromer, will always be taught us.

In our old educational system, there was a peculiar relationship between the teacher and the pupil. The teacher not only teaches the pupil book knowledge, but he is also responsible for the pupil's moral training. The teacher exercises almost a parental power over the pupil and the position of the pupil towards the teacher can be said "in loco filii," for next to the status of one's own parents, comes that of the teacher. Such a peculiar relationship not only exists during school days, but continues even afterwards. If it is compared with any foreign system at all, it seems to bear some resemblance to the "Tutorial system" in Oxford and Cambridge in England.

Now as our school becomes Westernised, the old system no longer exists. The teacher is responsible only for delivering his lecture notes; his pay is very low; most teachers are paid by the hour and the pay is always in arrears. The teacher seems to teach merely for his earnings, consequently his responsibility decreases. He no longer cares for the bringing up of the pupil, and the pupil's object in going to school is merely to obtain a diploma. The teachers does not even know the names of his pupils and is sometimes liable to be driven out by the pupils, if the latter's unreasonable demands are not satisfied. What a great change! The reason for this change is plain. When we begin to introduce the foreign school system, we take the foreign town-schools, e.g. the Pitman school or Berlitz school in London, as the standard. If our universities can be modelled after that of London or Birmingham, we are quite satisfied. Our sole ambition tends towards the promotion of the intellectual standard of the students alone, and nothing more. But alas! education means something more than knowledge. Much to the surprise of almost everybody, we seem to see more universities than schools; here in Peking alone, we have forty-two universities and most of them teach law and political science. I can only compare this state of things to building a house with no walls or pillars but only a roof to it.

Our present judicial system is also imported from foreign lands. Expeience tells us that they do not suit us much. In the first place, the organisation of the Courts follows mostly that of Japan—in other words, that of France and Germany. The system requires a big army of judicial personnel; consequently the remuneration is very low, and a position on the Bench is not at all difficult. With a position humble and a salary poor, one can easily imagine the result; it naturally tends towards being more dependent than independent. Furthermore, the power of promotion is in the hands of the Minister of Justice—an executive officer—and we still have not the system of "La Table D'avancement." Armed with such a strong weapon, the poor judiciary is always at the mercy of the executive. What an independent judiciary indeed!

Secondly, we tried to imitate Germany in having a very scientific and elastic language in our law codes. The reason was: "Since Germany is so, we must be so." We forgot however that the Germans have already had a multitude of decisions and text books. With them, generalisation and elasticity can never produce harm; but with us, it is otherwise. Meaningless interpretation or an interpretation to meet a political purpose sometimes even occurs. It is great pity that we are not willing to follow Macaulay's example when he legislated for the Indians.

Thirdly, we did not make a study of our economical conditions before we adopted the prison system. Our prisons are Hotels des Wagon-Lits or Hotels de Pekin for the prisoners. It is not surprising at all to see the poor people purposely committing crimes in order to pass their winter in the prisons.

The above are the fundamental mistakes we make in our judicial system when we borrow it from foreign countries.

Foreign elements also make their way into our commercial world. In recent years the Chinese have begun to form big trading companies. The old small partnership system which was built on the family spirit is no longer so much in use. But to the foreign methods of control and administration of companies we do not seem to pay much attention. Expenses are always very high, while dividends and bonuses are always paid irrespective of profit or loss. The usual consequence is that the companies either have to speculate in order to meet their disbursements or they will very soon eat up their capital. I mention these not as pure imagination but as real facts. Our Chinese social structure is still based on the family system and it will require yet some time before such system can be displaced by the individual-unit system. With small partnership organisations, the shareholders are few and most of them are family relatives of one another; so their interest is common, and they have a higher sense of responsibility. But in a big company sometimes even the names of the shareholders are not known, and as long as they draw a good dividend every year and their responsibility is limited, what more do they mind? The administrative officials being thus given a free hand, only love to earn their princely salaries at the expense of others. If the government exercises a strict control over the companies this state of things might be better, but the government seems to be always idle.

It is difficult to understand how some of our reformers have learned to advocate theories of Communism. The feudal system has been abolished in this country for thousands of years. Our commerce and industry are not yet developed and we have no capitalism. Besides the spirit of our family system does not allow accumulation. The rules relating to succession and alimonial rights give very clear instances. In foreign countries, things are different: some tenants have just been emancipated by their landlords, others have advanced from the agricultural to the industrial stage for hundreds of years, and the evils of capitalism are already threatened. Our reformers, in this respect, therefore are just like taking purgative medicine for fear of indigestion in spite of their having already been starved for days.

Election is also a foreign system. In former times, taking part in public affairs was only the privilege of those who had passed severe state examinations. This examination system is most democratic and most just. The limitation of the intellectual standard is so strict that persons who have passed the examination not only command respect from others but also possess a strong self-esteem. With the new election system, since it is such a strange thing, those who constitute the electorate scarcely understand the precious value of their votes, and the methods for combating practices of corruption are still unknown. The consequence is that only those who are armed with an influence, good or bad, are chosen. We only know that the election system is a method for representing the will of the people, but we do not seem to know the evolutary stages it had gone through in foreign countries. A good method, if not well used, will only prove to be a bad one.

I suppose that the instances I have enumerated clearly show that foreign institutions or systems in this country need a further and deeper study. Blind imitation will only produce evil. There are many more instances which one can mention, but I think it will be tedious to discuss them all tonight. Any institution that involves political science, law or economy cannot be copied as easily as fixing an electrid plant. I prefer to be conservative and to retain our old systems if the alternative is the introduction of new institutions without first making historical, scientific and comparative researches. We have made sufficient mistakes in the past, and now we ought to be able to correct them in the future.

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NEW BOOKS WORTH WHILE

BEST SELLERS OF THE WEEK IN SHANGHAI BOOK STORES

Fiction

Rose of the World, by Kathleen Norris.
Imperturbe, by Eliot H. Paul.
The Savage, by Mikhail Artzyrbasheff.
Beggar's Banquet, by G. St. John Loe.
Temperamental People, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Non-Fiction

Beggar on Horseback, by George Kaufman and Marc Connelly.
Among the Brahmins and the Pariahs, by J. H. Sauter.
St. Joan, by George Bernard Shaw.
Chinese Junks, by Ivan A. Connelly.
The Price of Freedom, by Calvin Coolidge.

With the world as much at war as it was ten years ago in spite of treaties, the League of Nations, and a dozen other pet projects, lasting peace has become a discouraging and unpromising prospect. But that the populations of both hemispheres want peace more than ever—want a peace with real guarantees, a peace that will be permanent and effective and more than a bag of diplomatic tricks or a military stratagem is fully evident and there are warnings from other than Bolshevik circles that if the diplomatists cannot supply such a world arrangement, a disgusted and impatient common-people may seek some other instrument of getting what it wants.

The clamor for peace in America has never been more graphically shown than in the Bok peace prize contest recently concluded. According to Mr. Bok:

"Individuals, groups, clubs, organizations, faculties of colleges, entire communities have been thinking, planning, talking, studying, discussing and writing peace. Over a quarter of a million Americans wrote and asked for the conditions under which peace plans might be submitted. Hundreds of thousands of letters received at the Award headquarters reflected the opinions of the writers. Plans from the most prominent men and women of the United States passed under the scrutiny of the Jury of Award. Scarcely a newspaper or periodical published throughout the United States has not printed from one to a dozen news articles and editorials touching different aspects of the Award. Meetings innumerable were held in which the Award was the sole topic; scores of conventions passed resolutions of endorsement, and pastors by the hundred chose the Award as their subject."

Now that the nation-wide referendum has been conducted, the best peace plan chosen and the Award made, Charles Scribners Sons have made the twenty best essays submitted in the contest universally available by putting them into a book WAYS TO PEACE, a book which will have a wide appeal among readers of China interested in international affairs. The volume has an introduction by Edward A. Box, founder of the Award.

Distinguished names appear among the twenty contributors and give the book a literary tone which is as much an attraction as the content. Charles W. Eliot, Simeon Strunsky, William S. Culbertson, Gutzon Borlum, David Starr Jordan, Manley O. Hudson, Miss M. Carey Thomas and others appear on the title page.

The winning plan was submitted by Charles Herbert Levermore, college President, student of international relations and author of a number of books. Inasmuch as Mr. Levermore is a vigorous advocate of the League of Nations program, his plan naturally takes a League direction and avoids any interference with the functions of that body. The general proposals of the plan are briefly:

1. Acceptance of the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, the United States, however, to assume no obligation to interfere in the affairs of any foreign state and to admit of no interference in her own affairs.

2. The United States not to agree to any program of coercion, such as, for example, that proposed in Article X.

3. The United States to assume no duties imposed by the League except they be approved by Congress.

4. Membership in the League to be open to any self-governing state.

5. The future of peace to be assured by the development of International Law under the aegis of the League.

Whatever one's estimate of the practicability of this program the book which contains it is a most unique and interesting and worth-while volume. If China militarists could be made to read a chapter every morning before breakfast, the effect of WAYS TO PEACE on this part of the world would be salutary.

The passing of Anatole France, following so closely upon the death of Joseph Conrad and Frank G. Carpenter, marks this year as one of momentous literary losses. As an artist, philosopher and critic, France has not only been an outstanding figure in the literature of his country, but has been one of the most illustrious persons in the entire world of books. Among authors he has made many a new standard of intellectual nimbleness and artistic perfection, and among readers in a score of countries, he has not only been one of the most read of writers, but the most *re-read* and the most loved.

Parents who subscribe to the travel method of education for children will be delighted to have a new book by Cornelia Stratton Parker, PORTS AND HAPPY PLACES, just published by Boni and Liveright. Following the publication of that remarkable autobiographical book, *An American Idyll*, Mrs. Parker sought Europe with her two boys and a girl and spent several years vagabonding to the most alluring spots on the Continent. Her experiences in the many capitals and out-of-the-way places; travelling in railway trains, wagon-carts and every other conceivable conveyance; adventuring with curious country-folk and hospitable urbanites, makes a charming tale at once entertaining and educative. Among the well-known and not well-known places to which the journey led are; Nurnberg, Stein am Rhein, Wimpfen, St. Moritz, Treves, Heilbronn, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Coblenz, Munich, Oberammergau, Eisbee, Zurich, Adelboden, Cavi-Spiaggia, Florence, Fiesole, Rome, Venice, Verona, Burgos, Geneva, Toledo, Alhambra, Cordoba, Seville, Tangiers, Marseilles. PORTS AND HAPPY PLACES is one of the most delightful travel-books that has been conceived.

Among the new arrivals of the week are MY MEMORIES OF EIGHTY YEARS by Chauncey M. Depew, KEEPING THE PEACE by Gouverneur Morris, OIL, a novel built about the new industrial giant, by Walter Gilkinson (all published by Charles Scribner's Sons) and a new edition of THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM by Olive Shreiner, LIONS 'N TIGERS 'N EVERYTHING by Courtney Ryley Cooper and THE COMMANDMENT OF MOSES by Stephen McKenna.—From Little Brown and Co.

James Branch Cabell is now revising the proofs of his new book "Straws and Prayer-Books" which will appear under the McBride imprint this month. This book is a companion volume to "Beyond Life": a candid discussion of almost everything under the sun, including James Branch Cabell.

Hal G. Borland has gathered the ancient legends that have been the bedtime stories of little Indians from generation to generation into a new volume, ROCKY MOUNTAIN TIPI TALES, just published by Doubleday, Page & Company. From the folk lore of the Utes, the Piutes, the Omahas, the Blackfoot, Hopi, and Teton tribes, he has selected the stories that the black bear told the all-alone-boy hundreds of years ago when his foster-mother sent him to hunt grouse in the hazel thicket. How the eagle made the valleys and Chief Duck sent the rain, how the coyote stole fire and put it in sticks and pushed in the mountain lion's face, how the strong boy snared the sun and the pine trees kept their leaves, the deer got the antelope's dew-claws and the woman got into the moon, are a few of the wonders of the world's beginning that the little Indian learned from his friend the black, bear.

At the same time that they announce their one hundred and eighth title in the popular MODERN LIBRARY, Boni and Liveright make another announcement of real interest. They will now publish A MODERN LIBRARY FOR CHILDREN, making as careful and discriminating a selection of titles for the youngsters as has been done for the elder readers.

One of the most thrilling and colorful adventures of several decades is related in a new book by William McGovern, renowned explorer and author, in TO LHASA IN DISGUISE, published by the Century Company and just received here. Losing all of his party, avoiding numerous pitfalls and overcoming seemingly insuperable obstacles, Dr. McGovern penetrated from India into the very heart of Thibet and concluded his journey by intrenching himself in the friendship of the hostile and fanatical officials and people of the capital city.

The Concord Edition of Joseph Conrad's works, the distinctive edition set from new plates and illustrated with gravure frontispieces selected by Mr. Conrad himself, is now complete with the exception of his newest book, *The Rover*. It comprises 23 volumes as follows:

Almayer's Folly.
An Outcast of the Islands.
The Nigger of the Narcissus.
Tales of Unrest.
Lord Jim.
The Inheritors.
Youth.
Typhoon.
Romance.
Nostromo.
The Mirror of the Sea.
The Secret Agent.
A Set of Six.
Under Western Eyes.
A Personal Record.
Twixt Land and Sea.
Chance.
Victory.
Within the Tires.
The Shadow-Line.
The Arrow of Gold.
The Rescue.
Notes on Life and Letters.

THE PROLONGATION OF HUMAN EFFICIENCY by Dr. Paul Kammerer is one of the newest publications of Boni and Liveright. Dr. Kammerer is Professor at the University of Vienna, and since his publication of *The Inheritance of Acquired Characteristics*, has been acclaimed the second Darwin. Although Darwin despaired of establishing the fact that acquired qualities pass on from generation to generation, Dr. Kammerer has, by toilsome and devoted labor, evolved a set of experiments which solve the problem. His description of the experiments and his exposition of the concept convince the most skeptical biologist, psychologist or layman. The earlier work is also announced in a new edition by the same publisher.

Americans in Shanghai will remember John P. Altgeld as one of the outstanding figures of the political history of the 1890's and his handling of the Haymarket Anarchist affair as one of the newspaper sensations of that period. Altgeld was the Bolshevist of the time in the minds of most people, was the topic of discussion in every grocery store and crossroads tavern and was used by every mother as a bogeyman for her children. And yet there has perhaps never been a more misunderstood and unfairly judged public servant. How badly he was misjudged is now witnessed by an admirable book by Waldo R. Browne, ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS, which offers a critical narrative account of the man's life and repairs his damaged reputation fully and convincingly. Writing in the New York Times, Robert L. Duffs has this to say of Altgeld and of Mr. Browne's biography:

ALTGELD OF ILLINOIS: A Record of His Life and Work. By Waldo R. Browne. New York: Huebsch.

The last decade of the nineteenth century in America is as strange as leg-o'mutton sleeves to the sophisticated denizens of the second decade of the twentieth. Bryan, the Boy Orator of the Platte, is but a shopworn survival; McKinley is legend; Mark Hanna is dust; and, in short, the '90s have been labeled and sent to join the '40s and the '60s in the museum of antiquities. Their tears and blood and sweat alike are dried up. So it is possible for John Peter Altgeld, one-time Governor of Illinois, who pardoned the Chicago anarchists, clashed with President Cleveland when the latter insisted on sending Federal troops to Chicago during the Pullman strike, and at one time seemed to most conservative Americans a very dreadful menace to the established order, to receive the benefits of historical perspective.

Mr. Browne, although too warm an admirer to be scientifically critical, has written a convincing biography. His principal handicap is one which excellently illustrates the character of Governor Altgeld.

"From the time when the became Governor of Illinois [he writes] Altgeld apparently made an habitual practice of destroying everything among his private effects that would be of the slightest use or value to a future biographer. Thus I have had no access to the sort of material (personal letters, diaries, memoranda, &c.) which commonly provides the basis and mainstay of such a work as this.

"Under such circumstances perhaps only those who were intimately acquainted with the man—Brand Whitlock or Clarence Darrow, for instance—could have got behind the mask with which Altgeld veiled the sorrows of his life. That Mr. Browne, though he quotes voluminously from Whitlock and others, does not do. Altgeld is as lonely in his biography as he was in flesh and blood.

One misconception, however, should be permanently removed by this book Altgeld was no anarchist or communist—these were the least of the epithets bestowed upon him by Harper's Weekly, The New York Nation and other publications—but "a mild evolutionary reformer" who hated the abuses of power and had a passionate sympathy for the poor and the oppressed.

There are certain curious parallelisms between his early life and that of Abraham Lincoln.

Each [Mr. Browne points out] was born of humble parents and reared in country poverty; each bore a heavy yoke of hardship and deprivation in youth; each was chiefly self-educated by grace of a passion for reading. Later each had experience as a soldier and as a common laborer. Each turned to the study and practice of law, settled permanently in Illinois, went into politics, and eventually wrote his name large in the annals of his adopted State. But certain inspiriting influences that shone from both within and without upon the young Lincoln never lightened Altgeld's early years. No innate harmony with environment, no confidence bred of high animal spirits and unusual physical strength, no previsions of a great destiny, no wholehearted devotion of a noble mother or encouragement of a sympathetic father, no congenial comradeships ever gladdened or fortified his youth. He was a stepchild of fortune, a lonely alien far more in spirit than by birth amid conditions that were not merely hard and unpropitious but for the most part aggressively hostile.

Altgeld was born in what is now a part of Prussia on Dec. 30, 1847. His father, a peasant wagonmaker, brought the family to America three months later and settled in Richland County, Ohio. There, in a household which neither understood nor sympathised with his vague ambitions, he grew up, shy and lonely. Even in childhood, as he once said, "it was always the crowd on one side and John Peter Altgeld on the other."

A brief service in Grant's army before Richmond in 1864 left him, at 16, permanently weakened from an attack of fever. Five years later, after acquiring the bare elements of an education in the rural schools, he left home, first to work as a common laborer in railway construction in Southern Kansas, then finding friends, to study law and become successively a city attorney and State's attorney in Savannah, Mo. Late in 1875 he married and went to Chicago, a city with which his fortunes for the remainder of his life were to be closely bound up. He soon attained a fair amount of success, and despite a reiterated aversion to politics, ran for Congress in 1884, and in 1886 was elected a Superior Judge of Cook County on the Democratic ticket. Five years later a growing dissatisfaction with the judicial career led him to resign. He was, in fact, out of sympathy with prevailing legal traditions, particularly as regarded criminal law. From 1884 on he had been writing newspaper and magazine articles, later collected in book form, on social problems, and in his advocacy of the eight-hour day, penal reform and municipal ownership of public utilities he was well ahead of his time. Yet his advanced views did not prevent him from attaining, at one time, a conspicuous business success. He bought and sold land at a profit in the suburbs of the growing city, bought a street railway franchise in Newark, Ohio, and early in 1891 began to construct the Unity Building, Chicago's first skyscraper. But the year after that he was nominated for Governor, and whether from bad luck or because of a conspiracy by his political enemies his fortune thereafter steadily dwindled. He died a poor man, after refusing a half-million dollar bribe offered him, while Governor, by street railway interests seeking franchises in Chicago.

The two outstanding events of Altgeld's Governorship were (unfortunately for him) his pardoning of the Chicago anarchists—or rather of the three of them then alive—and the Pullman strike. It is difficult at this distance to understand the almost universal snarl of rage that went up when Altgeld gave out his pardon message. Mr. Browne is of the opinion that the act might have met with almost universal approval if it had been literary a pardon. But Altgeld went over every scrap of evidence bearing on the Haymarket bombing for which the three survivors of the anarchist group were being punished and came to the conclusion that they had been improperly convicted. His pardon, an assault upon the law and the courts. His avowed sympathy with labor and the underdog helped confuse the public mind, and a large portion of the press, with inexcusable stupidity, did its best to spread and perpetuate the lie. He knew, by some intuition, what the result would be. If ever a man sacrified himself in the name of justice Altgeld did. The Pullman strike, a year later, was used to discredit him still further. His protest against the use of Federal troops, which, Mr. Browne points out, was really made because he believed the State troops to be capable of handling the situation without assistance, was interpreted, grotesque as the supposition must seem to every one who now reviews the evidence, as additional proof of sympathy with revolutionary violence. When, in 1896, Altgeld threw his support to Bryan in the Democratic Convention, Harper's Weekly predicted that the latter "would be as for winning numerous friendships, he was often bitter, and he was not above vindictiveness toward his personal enemies. A touch of Lincoln's humor and tolerance might have saved the day for him. Yet his chief disability was that he was ahead of his generation. He was scrupulously honest when politics were almost boastfully corrupt; he was for justice on an occasion when the cry was all against it; and he was for the progressive platform of 1912 or the Wilsonian liberalism of 1916 a quarter of a century too soon. He was called a demagogue, but apparently he failed because he was not one. "It was always the crowd on one side and John Peter Altgeld on the other."

Or would he have altered his judgment of his own career, and of the masses with whose aspirations he so passionately sympathized if he could have foreseen that chill and rainy March day in 1902 when his casket stood in the Chicago Public Library Building and 40,000 people, "careworn, toil-stained, wet to their thinly covered skins, men and women and children together," filed slowly by, for fourteen hours, to pay him a final tribute.

BEST PICKLE RECIPE

CHOPPED PICKLES

This is an old family recipe that has been handed down for generations. It calls for two quarts of green tomatoes, one quart onions, six green peppers, six small bunches of celery, two small heads of cabbage. Chop all and cover with brine made of two cups of salt and four quarts of water. Stand for twenty-four hours. Boil two cups of vinegar with two desertspoons of celery seed, one cup of flour, two cups of sugar, four tablespoons of mustard, and one desertspoon of turmeric powder. Drain the pickles from the brine and when this mixture has cooked thoroughly pour it over the pickles.

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At Left—Two-toned Scarf Used as an Accessory With a Simple Frock

Knitted Vest for Chilly Days, Mannishly Tailored

Gaily-patterned Scarf Worn With a Sweater to Add a Dash of Color

THE tailored note will again be evident in the new fashions of Fall. There are some decided changes, however, which make the styles of Autumn 1924 quite unlike those of our Spring wardrobes.

Coats, like the tailored model illustrated at the lower left of the page, are not related to their accompanying skirts by color, but rather effect a delightful contrast. The tailored coat of this suit has a skirt of pin-striped worsted.

Stripes and checks will remain in vogue and the scarf will renew its popularity particularly when it becomes so fetching an accessory as the printed silk scarf worn with the sweater blouse at the upper left.

Models by William Bloom

Skirt and Coat Allied in Decorative Scheme, Though They Do Not Match

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Traveling Coat of Striped Mohair

TAILORED togs have renewed their lease on popularity.

There is a distinctive individuality to the latest frocks, coats and sweaters, for they are marked with the mannish note which is now considered very smart.

A blouse sweater of soft worsted reaches to a line a little below the hips, and has a plaid-trimmed collar and pockets.

One may don almost any kind of skirt with this attractive sweater, but the effectiveness of the costume depends, in a large measure, upon the wide, gayly patterned scarf which is drawn about the shoulders.

Vivid splashes of print offer a charming color note in this wide silk scarf.

A simple frock of striped tub silk takes on a more formal appearance when one adds the scarf considered essential for such costumes. On this page is pictured one of light-colored silk, showing a hemstitched border of dark silk.

The beauty of the tailored suit is displayed admirably in the coat and skirt, one of the season's newest models. The coat is closed at the waistline with a single button.

Unlike the traditional coat-suit, the skirt of this two-piece affair shows a fine, mannish stripe to match the dark hue of the coat with which it is worn. Flap pockets, revers and cuffs are precisely tailored with silk braid.

Stripes—and more stripes! If they all measure up to the good looks of the motor coat, illustrated on this page, one would be tempted to accept them forever. Over a tailored frock of tub silk, this silk mohair coat is worn with a jauntiness which is altogether delightful.

Note the cross-striping of the collar and cuffs, which contrasts so pleasingly with the horizontal stripes of the body of the coat.

A tailored knitted vest is an excellent accessory. A charming model has tailored pockets, tailored edges and a cut which accentuates the slenderness of a youthful figure.

Miss Nelda Ring Back From Paris

Brings From New York And Europe The Last Word In Fall Fashions

After a hasty trip, Miss Nelda Ring has returned to Shanghai and has accompanying her all the dominant notes in fall clothes to suit the taste and style of *tout la femme* for every occasion. Miss Ring spent some of her time in New York and Paris buying and observing, rather first observing and studying the new interpretations of the frocks that essentially belong to the sunlit days of autumn and the heavier sports frocks for the winter months—and then buying.

Miss Ring is located at No. 10 Nanking Road, and is surrounded in her little shop by exquisite gowns, novelties carrying out the keynote of the successfully dressed woman, and her allotment consists of dainty evening dresses of the debutante type of sheer georgette, ninon, crepe, combined with contrasting colors of the same material, creamy fine meshed laces, and their dainty colorings enhanced by an ornament of flowers, feathers of blending colors. These frocks give the appearance when worn of the *jeune fille* mode. Then there is the heavily beaded evening dress which has held vogue for such a period and perhaps one of the richest and most entrancing frocks in Miss Ring's collection is a brown velvet, ultra-fashionable with the newest trimming effects in beads. A Rebout brown velvet hat completes this frock, which is as delightful to the eye as to the touch. The black satin frocks that never fail to give the slenderising line and effect—made in both evening and afternoon frocks—are unique and exquisite. Its long slim lines have taken both New York and Paris by storm. And then, to make a slim silhouette slimmer, Miss Ring chose several models that have adopted the long tight sleeve and the narrow underskirt. A reference is made here to a stunning frock of black satin, trimmed with brick red charmeuse and finished off with gold wooden beads. This is undoubtedly one of the Paris favorites.

A new shipment of fur trimmed coats, afternoon dresses and cloth dresses arrived on Thursday October 9, of most exclusive variety in fashions latest decree.

It is not the change of style, length of the skirt that is noticeable in the change of fashions this year, but the change in the materials being used. The fancy, jazzy material that held sway for such a time are past, and plainer materials have taken their place, is the one notable change in viewing the models in Paris, says Miss Ring. In sport frocks, the flannel still predominates, being worked up in plain and plaid colors.

Plaids seem to carry the "blue ribbon" in the sport frocks this season, and a light blue flannel, touched with a small portion of tan plaid material, cut on absolutely straight lines, brings forth an extra exclamation when looking over these chic frocks. Charmeen combined with satin makes stunning afternoon frocks, as is shown in one dress by Miss Ring, in black satin with strips of charmeen in a dark blue color, touched off with a bit of red trimming. Wide suede belts and leather trimming are found on some of the dresses.

Some of the model hats Miss Ring brought to China include those from Maria Gray, Louis, Rebout, Georgette, and Agnes. The hats still have a tendency toward the cloche, and the men's derby with a tailored bit of trimming is grosgrain ribbon. One worth special mention was a black plush hat of the severe type relieved by an ornament of white and black gros-grain ribbon. The hats still run to blacks, and brown of velvet and plush. A purple velvet hat with two shades of purple feathers is one of the most stunning hats found in Miss Ring's group of hats.

Dress Simply And Keep Busy Is Mary's Beauty Rule!

BY JOSEPHINE DAY

There may be a number of women more pulchritudinously correct than Mary Pickford, but what other woman on stage, screen, or in private life so completely engages the emotions as she whom Edison has called "the Darling of America?"

What is the secret of her captivating personality? The why of the perpetual recurrence of "Isn't she adorable?" and "Isn't she lovely?" when Mary's name is spoken?

One goes to other beauties for drug store formulae—but not to Mary. Her beauty is of another making. That simplicity and naturalness which she possesses are not compounded of pharmaceutical ingredients. She has more than mere physical perfection. She has warmth, color, and that happy combination of appeal of a particularly adorable child and a most engaging grown-up.

Mary has withstood the adulation of the multitudes and opportunity for spoiling as we doubt few others could.

This very ability we would set down as being first and foremost among her beauty secrets. No matter how famous, how successful, how spoiled a pretty girl, by the very nature of human weakness, may have a right to be, let her indicate by ever so slight a hint that her head is turned and we do not like her so well. We may even decide she is not so beautiful as she used to be.

It is Mary's unaffected, unspoiled, charmingly natural manner and her complementary simplicity of dress that pleases. She is never overdressed, never obviously dressed up, as it were, never weighed down with jewelry, nor with the responsibility of presenting a particular model for a particularly exclusive dress house.

She dresses in subdued tones: beige, gray, taupe are her favorite shades. And she wishes we had to wear regulation uniforms to get rid entirely of the bother of elaborate dresses. She says she would just as soon wear stocks and bonds around her neck and wrists and pinned all over her waist as bedeck herself with jewels. In her opinion, it would be quite as sensible as if one tried to impress the public with one's mercantile rating.

Naively, May tells you she strives as hard to make an impression on a street urchin as on full-grown citizens. She likes people, and she wants people to like her. She is interested in people, for she believes human contact the greatest educator in the world.

Mary confesses to having had but a single facial massage in her life. She shampoos her own blonde curls, using soap boiled to liquid form for the process, dries her tresses in the sun whenever possible, and frequently adds lemon juice to the last rinsing water to bring out the golden tints in the hair. She brushes her hair night and morning, dresses herself without the assistance of a maid, and does her own manicuring. In fact, Mary refuses to let anyone fuss over her except "Doug." That's Douglas Fairbanks, Mary's husband.

If there are things to fetch and carry, she attends to them herself. She does not want to get out of the habit of doing things for herself, fist, because doing them keeps her active and, second, because there was a time when she had to do them and says there may come another day of like circumstances for which she does not wish to be found unprepared, a contingency which seems most remote.

Besides availing one's self of every small opportunity to keep actively moving, Mary recommends work and constant building and improvement to keep one young.

"The minute one becomes inactive, one becomes susceptible to those aging habits of self-pity, worry, "the blues," and the subsequent wrinkles and lines of care," Mary says, "to say nothing of piling on flesh and cultivating a lazy mind."

"One must be kept awfully active to keep from doing the things one should not do," is a neat epigram from her lips worth remembering.

"Quieter evenings for quieter nerves" is the slogan we may take from her mode of living. It is an auspicious occasion that brings her out into the night life of Hollywood. She prefers the quieter evenings spent with her family or with a few congenial friends. And then early to bed to get the sleep she believes necessary to keeping one's youth enthusiasm, and looks.

Still another suggestion Mary offers to prevent age from setting on the mind or the face.

"Imagination is the greatest gift we have," Mary says. "No person with an imagination may ever be called poor, no matter how humble his surroundings. No man is richer than his imagination. But the imagination must be exercised. It is not enough just to possess one. "I am grateful to the gods who shaped my life so that in my work I have opportunity to exercise my imaginative powers continuously. I work like a young mule at times, but I couldn't do it if I thought of my work as labor.

"People who are always creating remain young—architects, writers, artists, sculptors, and such persons. Of it may be one who creates a garden, a dress—anything, in fact, which keeps the imagination fired. If one cannot create in fact, then create in fancy.

"Often when I sit in the automobile along the curb I weave imaginary stories about the passers-by.

"I pick a heroine, a villain, the vamp, and the other necessary characters for a plot and then weave a story around them. It is a good game, this 'Imagination,' because it keeps your mind off yourself and your troubles, real or imaginary.

"Girls in stores could weave a thousand tales about the characters met in the day's work and thus help them forget vexatious customers and the petty irritations of the day, couldn't they?"

BEST PIE RECIPES

LEMON MERINUGE PIE

Rub smooth one heaping tablespoon of cornstarch in one cup of water. Add a tablespoon of melted butter, one cup of sugar, the yolks of two or three eggs, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Cook this in a double boiler until smooth, stirring constantly. Cool, and turn into a pie crust that has been baked—but not browned. Put into the over and bake a little longer. Now beat the whites of the two or three eggs very stiff, adding powdered sugar to make a meringue. Take pie from oven, spread with this meringue and put back into the oven long enough to turn a golden brown on top. Let this cool in a place free from draughts, and keep in a fairly warm place until wanted. It is best to make a meringue pie only an hour or so before it is wanted and not to subject it to any sudden change of temperature, as this causes the meringue to shriven.

CHOCOLATE PIE

Heat one cup of milk with three tablespoons on grated chocolate mixed with one teaspoon of cornstarch rubbed to a smooth paste with a very little cold water. Add a pinch of salt. Cool. Add three egg yolks beaten with four tablespoons of sugar and beat well, adding a scant teaspoon of vanilla. Pour into a lightly baked pie crust and bake. Meantime make meringue from whites of three eggs beaten with three tablespoons of powdered sugar. Place meringue on the pie and slip back into oven until it has turned a small pie. If you want a good-sized, thick pie, you will need to double the recipe.

LETTING DOWN HEM

The old-fashioned way of letting down a hem was to rip out the stitches and face it up again on the wrong side with a band of new stuff. A far better and more up-to-date way is to put the new band on the right side of the garment and applique it in place with decorative stitches. A touch of the same sort of applique work on collar or cuffs may be added to carry out the idea. This is an excellent method when you have no more of the original material and wish to use something else.

O.I.C. Glasses

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It's How You Wear 'Em

BY BRENDA DELAND

Any woman who is fastidious enough can dress well. It does not take money to be neat. It takes energy. I know a girl who works in a fashionable Fifth Avenue establishment for gowns, millinery, and the like. She receives a very small salary and so she has only one outfit. This consists of a dark silk dress, a hat, a veil, gloves, top-coat. And these have all lasted for two years and a half. But even so she looks as trim and genteel as any great lady. "Well-groomed" is the word which aptly fits her.

The secret became apparent when I dined at her home one night. Before allowing herself the relaxation of cooking dinner, this is what she did: put her gloves on stretchers and cleaned them; rolled her veil on a stick and steamed it; removed the spots and the day's grime from her silk dress, pressed it and hung it up; cleaned her slippers and put them on trees; mended her pair of silk stockings and washed them painstakingly. This shows that any person with a determined spirit can be well-dressed on the most meagre salary.

But how to wear clothes in such a way that people in the street turn and follow you with eyes full of wonder and admiration; and this even if you are not beautiful or built on elegant lines? This is another thing. A talent worth having.

It is said that Gloria Swanson and Peggy Joyce are the leading American clothes wearers. I went to see them both in order to learn whether their talent for wearing clothes was due to care and thought or instinct.

First I saw Peggy Hopkins Joyce. There are two things that contribute to her eminence as an effective clothes wearer. She has more than a million dollar's worth of jewels, and she has the kind of a figure that is very much the mode. In her figure, she carries on the Irene Castle tradition. She is tall and thin and lithe. She walks with her long white hands on her hips, pelvis forward, shoulders languid, in a slow ambling fashion, putting her feet down in a finicky, graceful manner like some long-legged bird—the crane or the flamingo—her pointed toes turned out slightly and her knees having a faint tendency to knock, in an aristocratic manner, feminine and elegant. She is very blonde haired, cut short and parted on one side, shingled behind and indented horizontally with smooth and shining waves over which the high lights slide dazzingly.

"No, a good figure is not the secret to wearing clothes," Peggy opined. "The first requisite is to have the nerve. The trouble with most people is they are afraid to be lamped, and I'm not. I like it. Most people can't stand it and sneak along in their little pepper and salt suits without any make-up on and hiding under a job lot hat. Just because they haven't the nerve to be conspicuous. I don't mean one should try and be conspicuous by acting like a lunatic, but it stands to reason every woman should look her best in her clothes and succeed."

Gloria Swanson has the other kind of a fashionable figure. She is short (five feet one), agile and sure-footed. One imagines, seeing her walk, that her legs are straight and she has "good footwork," as they say of boxers. And she does remind you of just that, so graceful and vigorous is she, a small athlete. "It is pleasant to wear clothes and I know I like them," Gloria told me," and that is perhaps why people say Peggy and I are the best dressed women. I cannot tell how I pick out my dresses, but when I am shopping they bring them in by the dozens, most of them leaving me cold. Finally one appears and that is the one I want. Don't try to please your neighbors or your husband or your friends. Please yourself.

"Thinking it over it takes years of study to dress effectively. You must know your good points and your less good points. There are two kinds of figures in women, and most of us are more of one than the other. There is the peg-top woman—she has broad shoulders, short neck, narrow hips, slim legs. The other type is the woman with delicate feminine shoulders, a small and delicately modeled torso, with somewhat largish hips and legs. I happen to be the first kind, and as luck will have it, my figure is somewhat the mode.

"You must dress according to your type of figure. If you have a slim and shapely torso, you can be delightful in tight bodices and long, full skirts—Victorian stuff. If you have long, straight narrow legs and wish to have it known, you can wear a tight short skirt, and large coat with muffling collar."

Wrigley's Gum

Perfumes the Breath

A NEW SKIN OVERNIGHT COMPLEXIONS REMADE WHILE YOU SLEEP

It sounds incredible, but it is just plain truth. Did you know that the epidermis—in other words, the outer layer or scarf-skin of your face—is constantly dying and being replaced by new cells? The dead skin-scales are what give your complexion that dull yellow look which face powder only temporarily disguises. Ask yourself why you use powder, anyway? You would not if you were satisfied with your complexion in its natural state. Just a little quiet thinking will show you that if your skin is undergoing this drying-up, dying-off process there is something you can do to assist Nature in her rejuvenating efforts. The dead scarf-skin will not come away of its own accord. On the contrary, the tiny dead scales clog the pores and cause impurities to form, hiding the perfect skin which is struggling to show itself and to breathe just underneath.

Remove this outer scarf-skin which has served its turn, by applications of mercolised wax. This fragrant compound is a most marvellous discovery, for it dissolves and completely removes the dead discoloured veil, revealing the smooth, clear skin underneath. All facial eruptions and blemishes arise from allowing the dead epidermis to remain. Mercolised wax contains wonderful absorptive properties which clear the complexion while you sleep.

Ask your chemist to supply you with a small quantity and after washing the face in warm water, apply it as you would any ordinary face cream, and do not wash it off until the morning. If you do this every night on retiring, for ten days or so, you will see amazing results.

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Orient Reflected In Latest Trinkets

Preference Is Shown For Articles Of Intrinsic Value Nowadays

An appreciation of the best in the art of the Orient is reflected in many of the ornaments and jewels for which there continues to be a perfect craze. The flashy cheap things of glass in which ingenuity appears to have been exhausted in amusing designs have become tiresome to women who first went in for the fad. They are now wearing things of intrinsic value and a preference for the unusual. The season that jade had its popularity, was followed by a slump when numerous imitations of jade were made up in beads, bracelets, pendants, rings, etc. Then followed amber, when the market was stocked with cheap imitation worked up in bracelets, ear-rings, pendants, necklaces, etc., after which we had the crystal bead craze, ear-rings, etc. The difference in the style and the article must be of the best itself. The obvious cheap jewelry and faddy things worn to such an extreme long ago have been discarded. It is for the unusual we are all clamoring.

Some of the latest ideas in jewelry and ornaments is the genuine jade necklace which is exceedingly fashionable at the moment, particularly the white variety—a fascinating milky gray shade of green. One of the most artistic necklaces found lately in one of the exclusive smaller shops in New York is made of pale green jade and moonstone, the beads alternating. Another string of white jade beads is fastened with a large oval clasp of mooonstone, quite blue in color. With this is to be worn a bracelet like the old Chinese amulets of jade, carved to resemble a twisted cord.

Baculite, in a golden shade of amber makes charming necklaces, and there is a great demand for amethyst matrix, some most lovely chains being of large pale amethyst beads, gracefully carved. Bead necklaces, chains and pendants are not going out.

Other new ornaments creating a flurry in the fashion world is the most chic little fobs, ornamental things to take the place of the wrist watch. The most popular ones are made of ribbon attached to a bar set with brilliants, smartly showy on black. Others are jeweled in colors, or finished in gold or platinum designs, and some women affect a ribbon fob marked with their monogram in metal or enamel.

New styles in bandeaux have just been received—some most intriguing things in ribbon and the new metal weaves with beautiful colors and dainty patterns. They are rather enveloping, covering most of the hair as a turban, with a rosette over each ear, and a bit Chinese in taste. Another attractive bandeaux is formed of narrower metal ribbon in harmonising colors, braided, and is worn like a filet. Other clever color effects are blue and mauve, rose and silver or blue and rose.

A PANEL OF PICTURES WHICH CLEARLY SHOWS THAT SKIRTS ARE GOING UP, UP, UP!

1.—The cross-stitch of Russian peasant embroidery has invaded the realm of the costume-suit. The model shown, of fine navy blue Poiret twill, is a three-piece suit trimmed in grey. The utmost simplicity of line prevails, the dress being exceedingly plain with only a girdle of the embroidery and two squares of the stitching. The coat is entirely covered with the design in grey silk, except for a deep banding around the bottom.

2.—Flowered crepe, introduced late in the summer, will be worn occasionally during the early fall days. The model sketched is a beautiful pattern of vivid flowers on a white background The corseage is plain, only a scarf being used for trimming, and the skirt is a plain wrap-around, a style that is particularly suitable for this soft marocain crepe.

3.—Plain and striped flannel are two of the most attractive materials for autumn costumes. The smart little costume shown above is developed in tones of beige and brown. The dress, of beige flannel, depends for its trimming, entirely upon narrow line squares of brown, and a novel accordion pleating arrangement in the skirt. The coat, a short box model, is in a shade of brown with touches of beige. An unusually shaped hat of brown felt and velour has two long tassels of brown and beige as graceful ornaments.

4.—The diagonal striped suiting pictured above in green and red, on a midnight blue background, is very effectively employed in one of the new tunic dresses worn over a black satin underskirt. A fetching cape, instead of the orthodox coat, is a useful complement to this walking costume. A soft rolling collar of white satin, with a huge buckle, are added touches that give charm to the ensemble.

5.—Silver lace and black *luminette* combine fetchingly in this stunning dinner dress. The short skirt of lace is attached to the silk in a series of deep scallops, carrying out the curve motif noticed in the deep horseshoe of the decolletage in back, that is further accentuated by a rolled band of silver cloth.

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Aviation May Play A Vital Role In China's Civil War

(Continued from Page 8)

somewhat as to its safety, unless it should chance that the visiting aviator was a White Russian desirous of paying his respects to the newly installed Ambassador of the Soviet Republic. If this proved to be the case, it would indeed be a most unfortunate contretemps. The possibilities of an attack on Peking may be increased still further by recent developments on Chang Tso-lin's right wing, for it is reported that the Mongols are joining him in considerable numbers, Prince Taherhan having already brought in a force of between five and ten thousand cavalry, which are moving south towards Jehol. The importance of this political and military move lies in the threat which it permits in the direction of the Tushihkow and Kalgan passes, for if the Mongol Banners join in the attack in force they should be sufficient to clear the territory up to the Great Wall, and from an aerodrome in that region Peking would be within easy range. The rumors anent this alliance are interesting from another point of view also, for Prince Taherhan and his friends are staunch monarchists, and it is said that they are desirous of seeing Tuan Chi-jui put up merely as a figure-head for a possible restoration later on. There may be little or no truth in this, however, for Peking is so agitated as to the chances o the war that it is full of the wildest stories, of which this is only one of the most believable. An observer who is in close touch with developments in Mukden assured the writer only today that Chang Tso-lin had recruited a special force of some 7,000 White Russians under General Varinkov, as a sort of Foreign Legion, and if these are used as a striking unit in the Jehol region or elsewhere there may be interesting results very shortly, from both a political and military point of view. Full equipment for them is doubtless available, and it only remains to be seen what is the quality of their leadership and morale, for if these prove to be good, there is every likelihood that this force may play a dramatic role in the coming struggle.

Editor's Note:—A number of exclusive photographs by Mr. Lawrence Impey in connection with the subject treated in the above article will be found in the Pictorial Section in today's issue.

What People Are Saying

(Continued from Page 3)

dumb masses of cultivators and small traders, to whom the British Raj has brought security, peace, and justice for the first time in recorded history. To them we owe the unshaken maintenance of law and order and the stern and unflinching repression of all efforts to undermine or to overthrow the system which secures both."—*The Times.*

SCANDINAVIA

"The Social'st Government in Denmark is setting an example of courage which brings a trace of envy into our admiration. It is, indeed, rather more fortunate than our own in having behind it a Radical Party which has broken away from the Liberal-Conservative Opposition. Mr. Ayles tells the story, in Mr. Rasmussen's own words, of the drastic action which it will take (when the resistance of the Senate is worn down) to abolish both army and navy, leaving only a little frontier and coast-guard police in their place. There has been no more inspiring example to the world than this since William Penn refused to colonise by force. Could we follow it, if public opinion were ready?"—*The New Leader.*

"Whether it is the influence of their great coast line, of their splendid fjords, or of their love of the sea—there is a strange reflection of the color of the sea in the eyes of the Norwegians—they are open-minded and far from insular."—*Dr. Egan in the National Geographic Magazine.*

ENGLAND

"Our suggestion is that for a given period honors should be confined to the recognised public services, and that neither politicians, pressmen, company promoters or financiers should become knights, baronets, or peers. This would do more to promote clean government than any reform that could be suggested."—*The National Review.*

"Democracy in government only became possible when the leaders of the people learnt not to abuse their rulers, but to undertake their duties and perform them better. So it is with industry. The troubles of labor will finally disappear and industrial democracy will be realised only when, in Lord Milner's phrase, labor learns to hire capital instead of waiting for capital to hire it."—*The Round Table.*

"It is a good thing that people should emigrate from this crowded island to the Dominions, where there is abundant room and unlimited opportunity for many millions of British settlers of the right sort. But there is another side to the question, the warmest advocates of emigration cannot but feel concern at the rapid increase in the numbers of skilled artisans who are leaving these shores, bound not for the Dominions, but for the United States. The official return just published shows that last year 28,827 skilled tradesmen went to America; nearly half of these were engaged in the metal and engineering industries. Whereas only 2,047 British engineers left for America in 1921 and 3,956 in the following year, the number last year rose to 14,274, few of whom, probably, will ever come back."—*Daily Telegraph.*

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DRESS

By Mary Marshall

Side Pleats and Circular Flounces Give Skirt Width to Many New Frocks

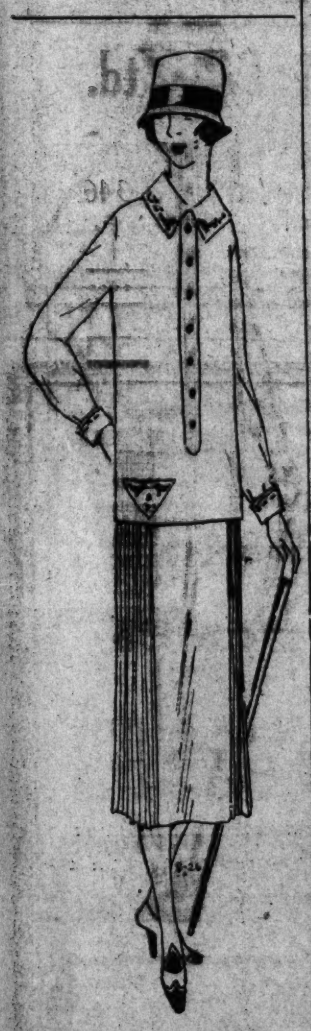
From those who viewed the recent late summer exhibitions of the French dressmakers the verdict was sent to us across the Atlantic that the straight narrow silhouette with shorter skirts prevailed. The effect is for slenderness and straightness; but by actual count of frocks shown by these leading dressmakers you would doubtless find that there was an increasing number of skirts with a wider hem line. Chanel especially has presented a wider type of skirt, though the effect is usually one of narrowness.

A well liked Chanel model this summer consisted of a perfectly straight narrow plated skirt worn with an unbelted tunic of crepe embroidered in pearls in a design of horizontal lines and squares.

The idea with most well-dressed French women is that there are times when a very narrow skirt is really not suitable. There are times when one makes oneself ridiculous by trying to wear a skirt that measures but one yard and a quarter.

The French dressmaker seldom advises the narrow skirt for country or sport wear, and all during the summer there were types of frock that combined straight lines and the use of pleating in the skirt. The sketch shows a white kasha pleated skirt worn with a white blouse with collar, cuffs and pocket embroidered in color.

One way of introducing fullness at the hem line is by means of the flounce, usually circular, placed very low on the skirt. In this



White kasha skirt with pleats at each side gives room for walking, but retains straight lines. Blouse of kasha embroidered in colors.

type of frock the narrowest line of the silhouette comes slightly below the knees. Quite often in a skirt apparently drawn closely at the back and front a certain amount of freedom is achieved by a circular inset at one side.

So long as young women play golf and tennis there will be demand for some sort of roomy skirt. We Americans have become so addicted to the automobile habit that walking in itself would hardly make such a demand. Provided there is room enough to permit stepping into a car we would be content—were it not for golf and tennis. And the wrap-around skirt has been tried and found wanting as an athletic garment. In its place the straightcut skirt with introduction of narrow pleats at the side seems to be gaining favor.

Fancy Cuffed and Elbow Length Gloves are Worn With Short Sleeved Frocks.

Never before did fashion permit so much diversity in the wearing of gloves.

You may wear short gloves with sleeveless frocks, or you may wear elbow sleeves with elbow gloves, or elbow gloves with no sleeves or elbow sleeves with short gloves. You may wear gloves every time you go out—or you may follow the example of a really considerable number of well-dressed women who rarely wear gloves at all.

A new trick of the French woman is to wear elbow length black suede gloves with light afternoon frocks. This gives contrast. Likewise she wears a beige glove that comes midway between elbow and

Short embroidered glove worn with sleeveless, afternoon gowns and long suede glove which reaches to the elbow. The French wear black suede with light afternoon frocks. Three-quarter scalloped beige glove worn with long black satin sleeve.

wrist with a very closely fitted tight sleeve.

The French woman even more than the American woman has become addicted to the bracelet and bangle habit. She does not wear just one or two well-selected intrinsically valuable bracelets but she has bracelets galore, and she selects the combination of bracelets she wishes to wear with special regard to her frock, hat and other accessories.

But gloves and bracelets do not seem to interfere. Sometimes she wears the bracelets over the gloves—though our mothers were taught that that was distinctly bad form. Sometimes she wears no bracelets on top of the gloves. With bare arms and short gloves she usually does wear bracelets—so that her arms are bare only in name. Sometimes they are more than half covered by the number of bracelets they carry.

So accustomed have we become to short sleeves and even to bare arms that it is difficult to remind ourselves that they might be regarded as immodest. But clergymen here as well as in France have remonstrated with women for wearing bare arms in church—even though many women have become so accustomed to the fashion they cannot regard them as in any way indecorous.

Looking back through the pages of costumery it becomes perfectly apparent that bare arms have very often been looked upon as quite as immodest as bare legs. Four hundred years ago in England a chronicler speaks with dismay of ladies, at a banquet given by Henry VIII, who wore "demi sleeves, naked down from the elbow." This we are assured was the first appearance of bare arms since the time of the ancient Britons.

Since then from time to time bare arms have been so usual as to call for no comment. So today the short glove and short sleeve usually causes no comment, but there is already seen a disposition on the part of some well-dressed women to go back to the sleeve or glove that covers the arm.

Knitted Coats With Sheared Yarn Collars Are a Good Choice for Autumn

All is not gold that glistens and all is not fur that is soft and furry and is found on collars and cuffs of new coats. Sheared yarn

Knitted coat in beige with collar and cuffs of sheared yarn, which looks like fur.

makes an excellent substitute for fur on such wraps—substitute, not an imitation, for it does not for a minute pretend to be what it isn't or really deceive anyone with eyes open. It is much more appropriate to the knitted coat of sport type than real fur would be. This is shown in the sketch of a beige knitted coat with collar and cuffs to match of sheared yarn. These new autumn coats of knitted wool are quite a novelty and present one more chapter of the story of how the makers of knitted garments are striving to extend their activities beyond the making of mere sweaters and slip-ons. Three-quarter and hip-length coats of well tailored finish are not new, but these full-length coats with sheared yarn collars strike a new note and fill a need in women's wardrobes. Such a coat would be ideal for the general utility wrap for autumn and the warmer days of winter. It would be suitable for motor wear and for travel by land or by water.

Now that everyone is talking about ensemble costumes, and the idea of having one's entire costume, coat, frock, shoes, hat, all in harmony is spreading more and more in this country, one of these knitted long coats might be well selected as a complement to a onepiece knitted frock of the same color and shade. For the girl who can afford it, such an ensemble in pure white would be charming. A beige knitted sport frock with beige felt hat and beige coat would be more practicable, while a navy blue ensemble of that sort would be most utilitarian. If such a dark color were chosen it would be far better to choose a frock in which some gay color was introduced than one entirely blue. Some of the one-piece knitted frocks show a bit of vivid design in the sleeves or about the hem of the skirt. Sometimes navy blue shows a sort of shaded design in gray. One good-looking knitted frock in rayon or artificial silk shows stripes of varying lengths in red, white and light blue against the dark blue.

WHAT CAN YOU TELL FROM YOUR HAIR?

It Be's Red

Quick temper is the first thing we think of when we see a red-haired woman. And there is reason in this, for it is quite true that the red-headed are usually rather fiery in disposition. They are usually rather high strung, very often impulsive, and although they cannot always be relied on they are good-hearted and generous.

HOW DO YOU INVITE?

Most invitations nowadays are issued over the telephone, and it is needless to say that they shouldn't be. Save for the most formal sort of parties a telephoned invitation is apparently quite sufficient, that is, if usage makes it so. Well, let us suppose that you have decided to get a few friends together for dinner. How do you go about it?

Your method of procedure may be thus: "Hello, Mrs. Butler, this is Mrs. Brown. I was wondering whether you have anything on for Friday night?"—pause—"I thought I'd ask some people for dinner, and maybe you'd like to come."

Now it is never considerate to begin an invitation by asking the one invited whether she or he has any other engagement for the evening. It is far better to say something like this: "I am asking some friends in to dinner on Friday, and I should be glad if you would be one of them."

Always if there is some guest of honor or some newcomer it is considerate to mention the fact. While you need not enumerate all the other guests, it is considerate to mention to your invited guest the name of anyone with whom he or she is not on specially good terms. For instance, if you were asking Mr. Brown, a former fiancee of Miss Jones, it would be awfully decent of you to mention the fact to Miss Jones—likewise to mention to Mr. Brown that Miss Jones was invited. More than one awkward situation has been caused by the hostess who invited a man and his divorced wife together to the same small dinner party. She thought that nowadays divorced people met on rather good terms—but it doesn't always work out that way.

Business Woman's Haircut Appears

The problem of how one may be taken quite seriously, though her hair is bobbed, is solved by the "business woman's bob" haircut, which Miss Dare Frances, pretty repatriate San Franciscan, took back to her city last month.

Too many men believe there is something essentially giddy about a bob-haired girl, and the hue and cry against the flapper has done great harm to the girl in business, Miss Frances believes. She invented the new haircut so that the business girl could have her hair cut short and still maintain her dignity.

Miss Frances is an artist and advertiser, and after having spent the last year in Los Angeles plying her crafts, has returned to San Francisco to open a studio of her own.

The new bob is rapidly being adopted by the business girls of Los Angeles, and Miss Frances believes girls will follow its lead of dignified emancipation.

FOR THE CHILDREN

All children seem to like to make play automobiles or railroad trains. You will surely delight any child helping him to make this truck from an old candy box. Cut out four circular pieces of cardboard for the wheels, using the end of a spool for a pattern. Have on hand four note-book paper fasteners and pierce each wheel with one of these, then fasten them through the box at the four corners. All sorts of additions may be made, such as buffers made of small corks, pierced with paper fasteners and fastened two at each end, etc.

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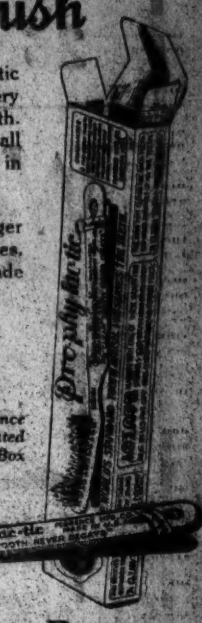

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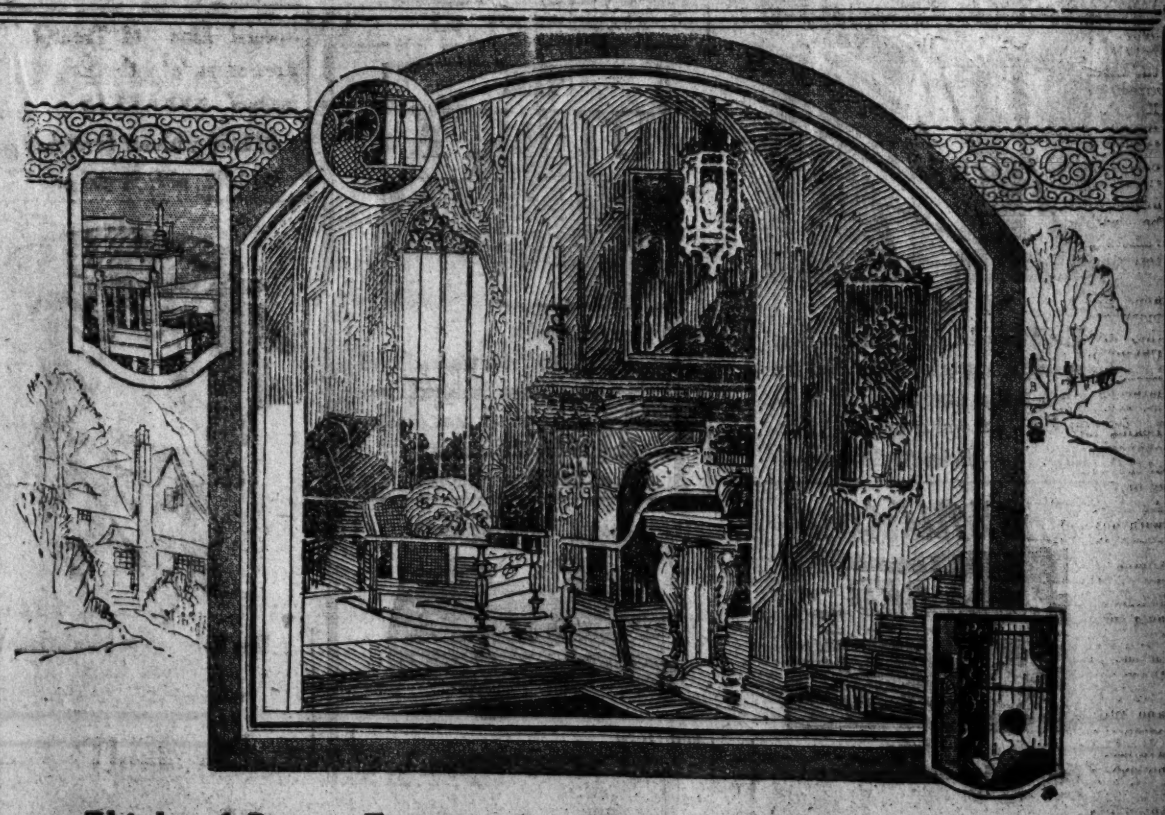

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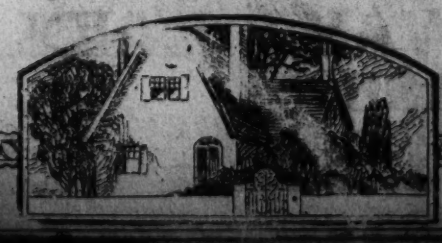

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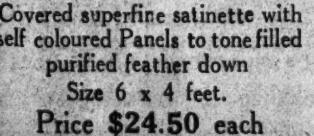

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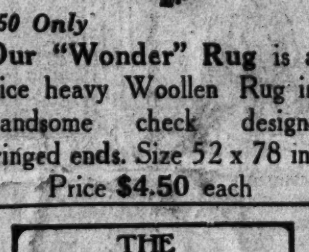

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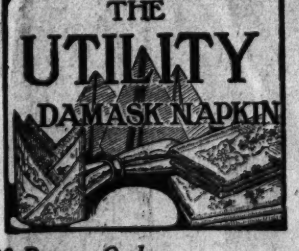

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Men's Coat Sweaters
All Wool Coat Sweater, all Colours
Price **$6.95**

The "Tudor" Men's Felt Hats
All new shades
All Sizes
$4.50

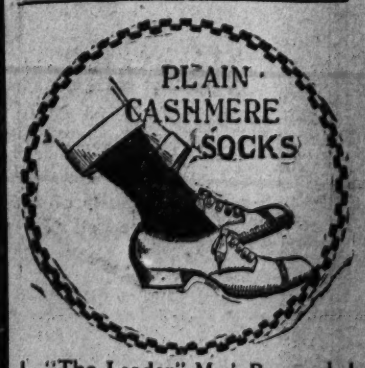
Men's Real Velour HATS
Smart Shape Newest Colours
$6.50

The "Renown" Men's Cotton Day Shirts
All New Smart Stripes Soft Double Cuffs
All Sizes **$2.95**

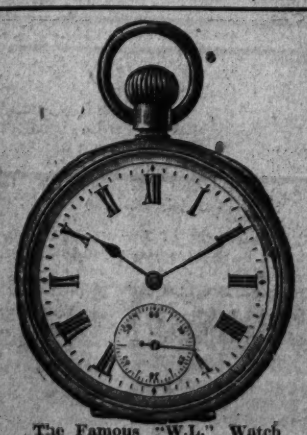
Special Line of Trouser Presses made by the famous makers **EVERITTS**
$11.50 without Stretcher
$12.50 with Stretcher

A Fine Selection of Men's Smart Tweed Caps
all new Pattern Tweeds.
All Sizes 6⅞ to 7⅛
Price **$2.95** to **6.50**

A Genuine Gilette Razor
In handsome lined case, the razor that needs no introduction for its unfailing service. Complete with blade Price **$1.00**



"The Leader" Men's Pure wool Cashmere Half Hose in Black Tan and Greys, All Sizes 9½ to 11½
Price **$1.00**
"The Wearwell" All Colouss Pure wool Cashmere.
Price **$1.75** pair **$18 00** doz.



The Famous "W.L." Watch
This watch is now made with every latest improvement including solid brass barrel, well tempered steel main spring, hair spring, and pivots, brass wheels and balance, magnetic lever movements.
Time "Value" Reliability
Note Price **$2.00** each

The "Tourist" Trunk
Widely copied but never equalled for value. The foundation is of patent waterproof 3 ply veneer covered heavy green canvas, strenghtened with strong wooden battens and metal corners.
Size 36"x25"x21½"
Price **$25.00**

THE "EMPIRE" SUIT CASE.

The "Traveler" Leather Suit Case
A splendid line of leather suit cases specially manufactured for W.L. & Co. The various points emphasised in the illustration show what an excellent article this is for the money.

Size	22	24	26 inch
Price	**$16.50**	**$18 50**	**$21.50**

The "Bungalow" Toilet Set
For Bedroom or Bathroom use.
Made from Strong Enamelware which will not Easily Chip. Colours Brown Green or Blue

Our Price **$6.50** Per Set.

The "Wondervac" Vacuum Carafe
Contructed on a principle which makes it practically unbreakable except for a fall. This Carafe is strongly recommended for home use and looks very attractive on the table.
Size 1 quart
Prices **$4.50**

The "Servis" Table Cutlery. Stainless Steel
A splendid new line of Best Sheffield made stainless steel cutlery with white ivory Grained Xylonite handles. A high quality article worth considerably more than the price we ask.
DESSERT KNIVES
Per ½ Dozen
$6.50
TABLE KNIVES
Per ½ Dozen
$7.50

The "Wondervac" Vacuum Flask

Without exaggeration we have sold over 50,000 of these flasks during the year and our London Office reports another huge purchase for cash, so we expect a further tremendous demand during the present cold season.
1 pint size **$1.00** 1 quart size **$1.75**

The "Whitelaw" Bed Stead
Our famous British made hospital bed of which we have sold thousands throughout China. Strong Iron frame enamelled a brilliant black, fitted with diamond mesh spring. Size 6½ x 3 feet.
Price **$11.50**
Packed in of Crates of 12 **$135.00**

THE "BAGDAD" RUG.

The "Bagdad" Floor Rug. An excellent Rug for bedroom or dining room use Reproduction of fine Eastern and American Rugs.
Size 54 x 28 ins.
Price **$4.50**

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI
TERMS CASH **"WAYLOO CORNER"** **NO CREDIT**
NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

TELLING THE NEWS WITH PICTURES

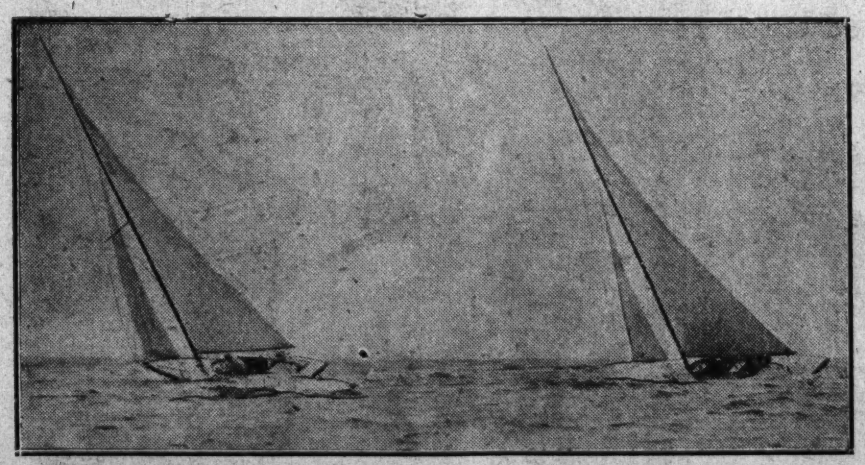
MR. AND MRS. W. L. WEI, of Shanghai, China. Wei was a member of the Davis Cup tennis team which played at Newport, R. I. (Int'l Newsreel.)

EDISON GETS EARFUL, AND IT'S NOT SECRETS, EITHER.—Noted inventor is extremely hard of hearing, and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of President, had to shout to him when he visited Coolidges at farm of President's father at Plymouth, Vt. (Int'l Newsreel.)

WILL ENTERTAIN PRINCE OF WALES.—Miss Ellen Mackay will help her father, Clarence Mackay, entertain Prince at Mackay estate on Long Island during international polo matches. (Int'l Newsreel.)

CAMERA SHOWS THAT KID M'COY, PRISONER, IS NOT "THE REAL M'COY."—Photographic studies of Norman Selby, famous Kid McCoy of prize ring days, made in Los Angeles, Cal., jail, where he is held on charge of murdering Mrs. Teresa Moers, show old champion has "gone to seed." (Int'l Newsreel.)

"BLACK JACK'S" LAST REVIEW.—General John J. Pershing (centre), General of the Armies, is shown with Major-General Milton Foreman, commander of National Guard of Illinois (at left), and Brigadier-General Carlos Black, taking salute from Thirty-third Guard Division at Camp Grant, Illinois, last troops Pershing will review before his retirement from U. S. Army. (Int'l Newsreel.)

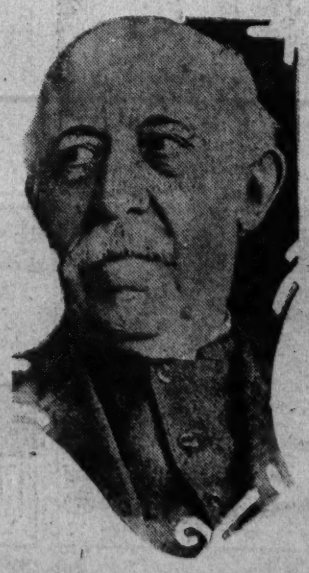


WITH "BONES IN THEIR TEETH," these two yachts competed with others in Long Island Sound, off Oyster Bay, to select six-metre yachts to race against challenging English boats. (Int'l Newsreel.)

PLAN LA FOLLETTE CAMPAIGN.—Robert M. La Follette, Jr., young son of U. S. Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, independent Presidential candidate, is shown in conference in New York with Gilbert E. Roe (left), regional manager for Middle Atlantic and New England States for La Follette campaign. (Int'l Newsreel.)

AIR TAXICAB CRASHES.—David Morris, pilot, was killed, and two others were injured, when this plane crashed at Lindenhurst, Long Island, N. Y. (Int'l Newsreel.)

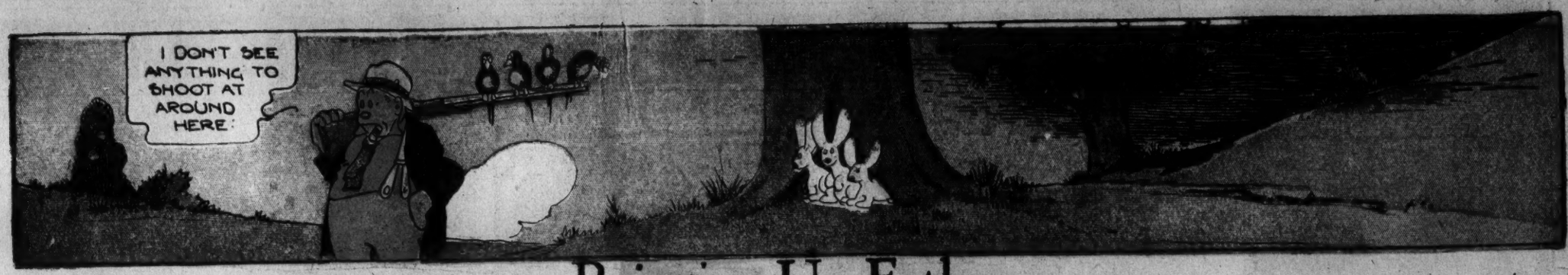
SMALLEST RADIO SET IN WORLD?—That is claim of Charles Allen, Alameda, Cal., schoolboy, who built crystal receiver in matchbox 1½ inches long and ½ inch deep. (Int'l Newsreel.)



CANON WILLIAM S. CHASE of Brooklyn, N. Y. (above), is leading court fight to have Luis Angel Firpo, Argentine heavy weight, deported. (Int'l Newsreel.)

HAS TAFARI, Regent of Abyssinia, and his wife, attired in royal robes, are shown in their Abyssinian palace. (Int'l Newsreel.)

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, president of National City Bank of New York, America's largest financial institution, has sailed for Europe, with Mrs. Mitchell. (Int'l Newsreel.)



Bringing Up Father

THIS IS LOVELY - I'LL RUN OVER NOW AN' JOIN DINTY AN' THE GANG!
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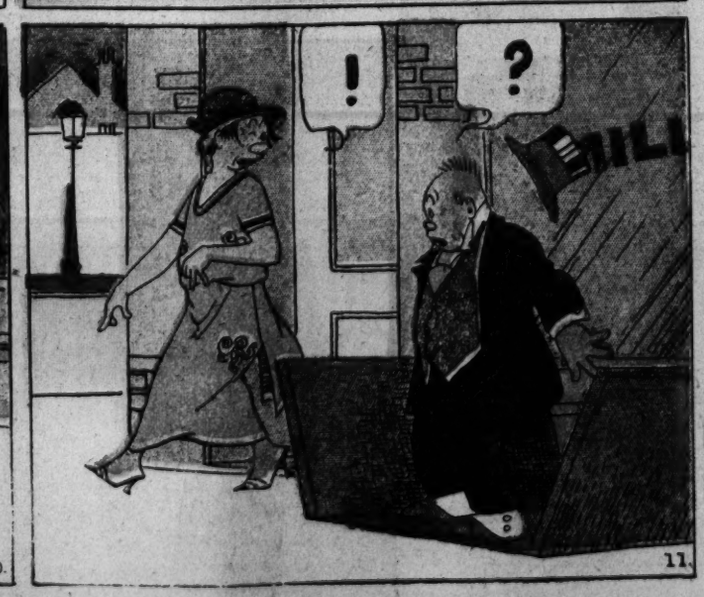

ANYTHING YOU WANT - SIR?
YES - I WANT YOU TO PHONE DANNY MAHONEY AN' TELL HIM I WANT THAT TWENTY BACK AN' IF I DON'T GIT IT - HIS FUTURE HOME IS GONNA BE A HOSPITAL!
12.